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THE

Country GUIDE

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THE GREAT WESTERN GARMENT CO. LTD.
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Matters Political, Horticultural and Postwar

Farmers' Co-ops buy cannery and shingle mill—Winch modifies tone—
Fruit outlook bright—Million dollar seed business

By CHAS. L. SHAW

FARM co-operatives are becoming increasingly interested in getting control over the sources of production and this tendency will probably become more noticeable in British Columbia in the present period of supply shortages.

A recent instance of this trend was the acquisition of a fish-

eries plant in northern British Columbia by a prairie co-operative organization. Another was the purchase a few days ago of a Vancouver Island shingle mill by a group of American and Canadian co-operatives.

The latter move was dictated, of course, by the difficulty in getting building material for farms. Lumber shortage is an old and melancholy story with prairie farmers and repeatedly efforts have been made to induce the Timber Control to make more lumber available for that section of Canada. The United Farmers' Co-operative of Toronto, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale Association have combined with an Indiana co-operative in buying the Fanny Bay mill of Forrester-Hurndall, Ltd., so that they will be sure of at least a fair percentage of material when they want it.

Mr. Winch Has Become Cautious

The air is filled with politics in Victoria these days with the provincial legislature in session. In view of the extreme utterances of Harold Winch, the young leader of the C.C.F., at Calgary a few months ago his speech in the house was eagerly anticipated by the politicians and ordinary citizens alike. Mr. Winch, however, was surprisingly moderate in tone.

Mr. Winch said that the C.C.F. realizes that the change to Socialism cannot be accomplished overnight; that the party's program was drafted with a practical knowledge of the constitution and the various fields of jurisdiction in order to achieve, "step by step, progressive action through the requisite transitional period from the old to the new."

This did not sound much like the Mr. Winch, who said that the country must prepare for a Socialist revolution or something like that, when he spoke in Calgary. To some critics it seemed probable that sometime between the Calgary meeting and the opening of the legislature Mr. Winch had been induced to take a more moderate course.

Premier John Hart, who is a shrewd politician as well as an astute man with a dollar, was one of the first to seize on this change in attitude and in his address in reply to the speech from the throne he declared that his coalition government had already taken steps to give the country everything the C.C.F. had promised, with the exception of Socialism.

In a more practical way Mr. Hart was able to announce with a glow of pride that the province's revenue reached an all-time high last year—\$40,000,000, with a surplus of \$8,000,000, another record. With that much money in the treasury, Mr. Hart and his ministers have felt free to talk in a rather expansive way about plans for rehabilitation.

For one thing, the government plans to spend several millions on highway construction as soon as materials and men are available.

Of interest to the farmers was Mr. Hart's statement that plans were being formulated to relieve farmers of taxation on improvements. He also stated that it was his understanding that the Canadian government has expropriated lands along the Fraser Valley formerly owned by Japanese, and this will be

turned over to returning service men when the war is over.

Since publication of the news stories about Japanese atrocities a fresh wave of opposition to the return of Japanese to the coastal areas has swept the province. More than 7,000 Japanese formerly in British Columbia are now located in other provinces. British Columbia definitely does not want them back, although the other provinces accepted them only for the duration of the war. If the Japanese cannot be shipped back to the Far East whence they came, British Columbia will insist that they be allocated throughout Canada so as to prevent repetition of the social, economic and political problem created by their congregation in one strategic area of lower British Columbia.

This will be a banner year for seed production in the west coast province, unless all official estimates are very undependable. Last year seed production was worth \$910,000 and it is pretty certain that it will top the million-dollar mark this year for the first time. The business has grown amazingly since the war. In 1938 the trade represented less than \$50,000. By 1940, it reached more than \$150,000 and there has been a progressive increase since then. In making public the figures for last year, the department of agriculture also mentioned that egg producers had received the highest average price per dozen in ten years—34 cents; that Victory gardeners tilled 2,931 acres, producing more than 14,000 tons of vegetables.

It was a good year for the fruit industry, too. When the fruit growers met in convention at Kelowna last month they had a succession of cheering reports. Although the Okanagan fruit crop last season fell in volume from 10,000 to 7,500 carloads, the total return from sales will be approximately \$1,300,000 more than in 1942. Main reasons for the upturn in price were bigger purchasing power in the domestic market, shortage of citrus fruits and the unexpected demand from the United Kingdom.

Present estimates place the Okanagan fruit crop for the coming season at 40 to 60 per cent higher than last year, and while the marketing situation seems satisfactory, the only anxiety of the growers will be manpower for harvesting. However, that is not a serious worry at this time as it is expected that during the coming spring and summer more people will be released from war industries that have absorbed all the labor surplus on the coast during the last three years.

Subsidies Have Been A Benefit

No one knows whether the subsidies for production adopted in wartime will be continued when peace returns, but one of those who believes they will be scrapped is Dr. Kenneth Cattanaach MacDonald, British Columbia's minister of agriculture.

"Subsidies," he says, "have been a benefit under certain conditions, but I do not believe they solve the problem of production and distribution. The real answer is control that will see the producer gets a reasonable return, with protection for the distributor and the consumer. If we have to have price floors in the future, as well as ceilings, then the producer, the distributor and the consumer must be protected. I know British Columbia will never go back to conditions of 1932 and 1933. There is room for improvement in our control legislation, but it can only be improved by the co-operation extended by the distributors and producers."

There won't be any surplus of potatoes on the coast this season. The Fraser Valley's entire surplus, estimated at 4,000 tons, has been sold to the Wartime Foods Corporation for distribution in the East.

The newly established subsidized fibre flax plant at Cloverdale went into production recently and one of its first orders was one for 5,000 bushels of seed for Peru. About 1,000 acres will be seeded to flax in the Fraser Valley this season.



Night and Day... POWER TO CARRY ON!

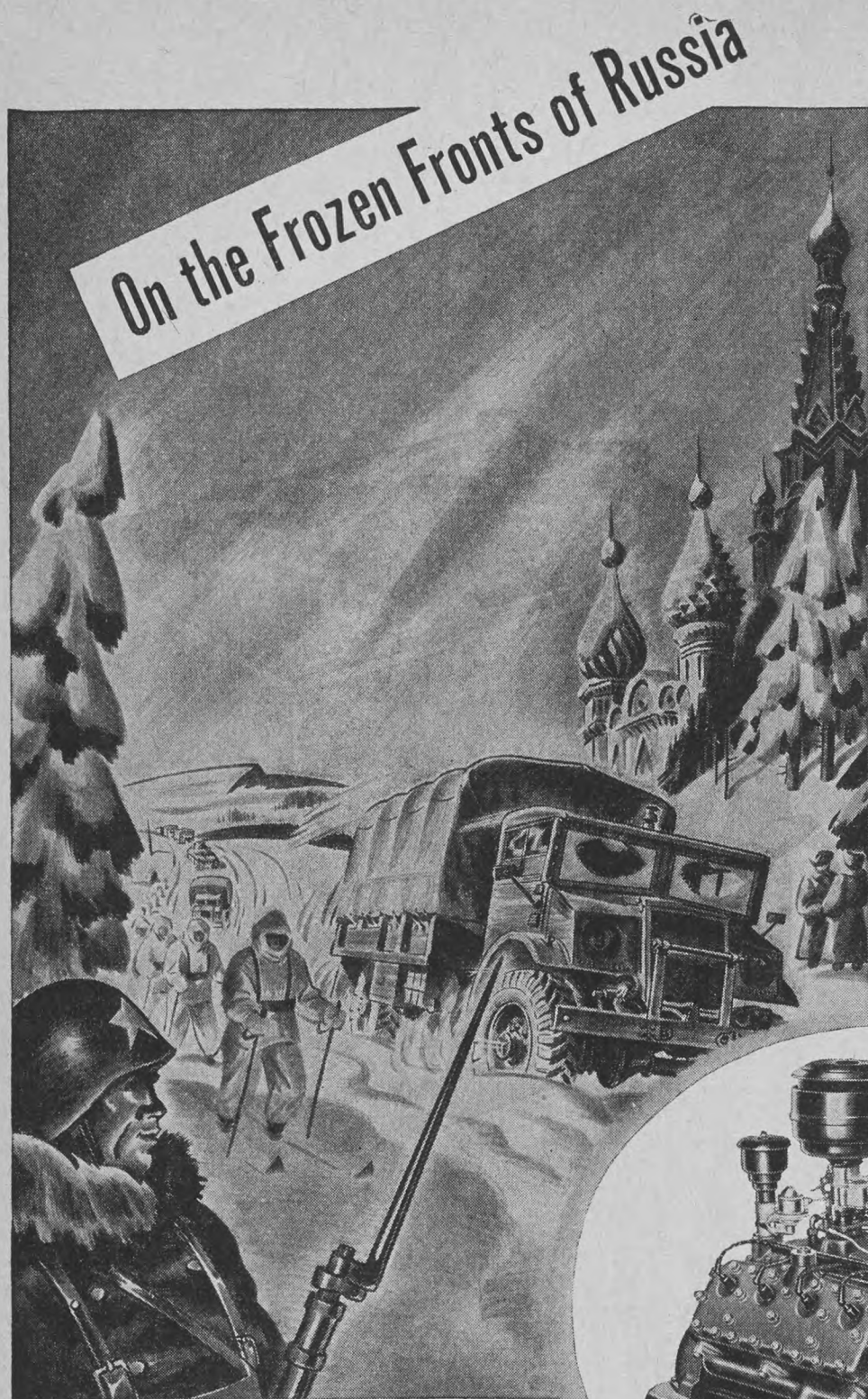
Among the unsung heroes of this war are the men who keep the big trucks rolling on our highways, carrying war goods, food and vitally needed supplies. Night and day, they must carry on. Night and day, too, Willard Batteries in those trucks are carrying on—supplying the dependable electrical power without which motors would cease to roar and wheels to turn. With so many batteries needed for so many purposes, every one in use is precious. Take good care of the one in your car, but—when a replacement can no longer be postponed—make sure by choosing a new Willard that you'll have the power to carry on.

Willard "SAFETY-FILL" BATTERIES

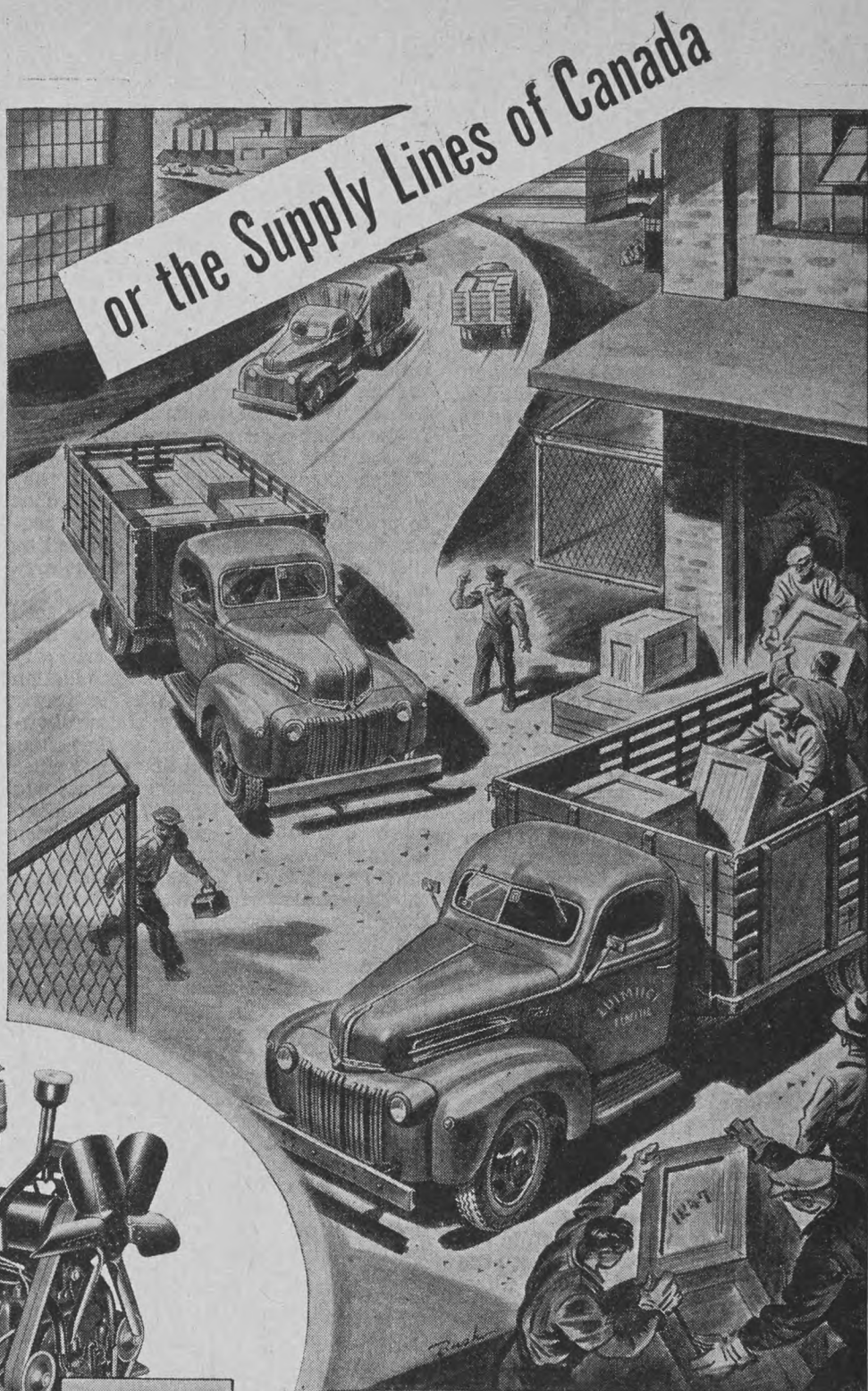
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—have the power to carry on!

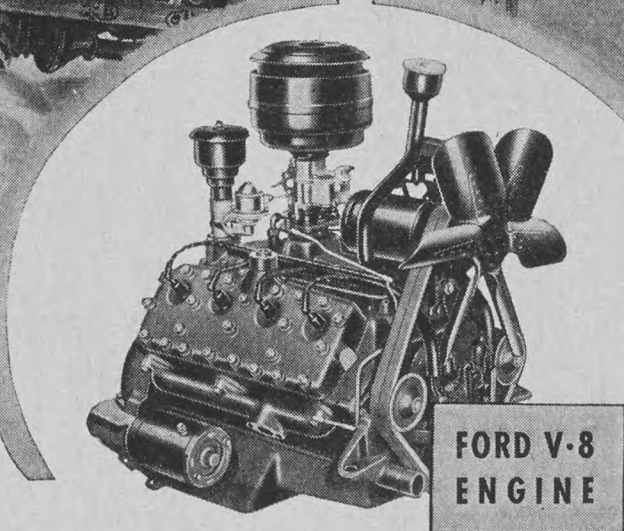
WILLARD STORAGE BATTERY CO. OF CANADA, LTD., TORONTO, ONTARIO



On the Frozen Fronts of Russia



or the Supply Lines of Canada



FORD V-8
ENGINE

—it's a great power plant!

AS BITTER COLD and driving snow descend on the Russian front, Russian attacks are intensified. For Russian troops are at home in winter warfare, and Russian motorized equipment is built to operate in intense cold.

Pushing forward with troops and supplies as part of the Russian offensive are Canadian-built, four-wheel drive trucks. Ford engineers devised ways to "arcticize" these trucks with heaters and other devices to make them operate efficiently at 40 below zero and lower.

In the extreme winter of Northern Manitoba, these trucks were put through exhaustive tests to make sure that they would start quickly and operate efficiently under the severe Russian weather conditions.

The power plant in these and all other Canadian-built Ford army vehicles in service today in the far parts of the world, is the Ford V-8 engine. Developed by Ford engineers in pre-war days, it set a new standard of performance in the cars, trucks, and buses of a nation at peace. Always it has been noted for the smoothness and surging power which only a V-type, eight-cylinder engine can give.

Today it is proving its efficiency and economy on the bitter testing grounds of war, and is helping to keep transportation and essential supplies moving on the home front.

In peace and in war the Ford V-8 engine has stood the test. On the frozen fronts of Russia or the highways of Canada, it's a great power plant.

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LARGEST PRODUCERS OF MILITARY VEHICLES IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE

THE MARCHES Past

THE Country GUIDE

Pattern of Pacific War

LAST August the Pacific war was reviewed in these columns to that date. The spread of Japan's far ranging island conquests had been halted; the perimeter of her newly won and scattered island empire was being dented. The Allied forces had three immediate objectives. They were Munda, the Japanese Malta of the Solomons; Rabaul, on New Britain Island, and the king pin of the Jap base system for that area; and Truk, the centre of Japanese power in the southwest Pacific.

Munda, unlike Malta, has fallen. Rabaul has been blitzed into semi-neutrality and a firm beachhead established on New Britain. Even Truk has been seared with fire. The Pacific war has entered a new phase. Instead of island hopping, taking them back one at a time, Allied, mostly American, warships and aircraft carriers range at will over a thousand miles of sea. The little islands, each with their garrison, are being bypassed. The perimeter is forgotten and the area blanketed. The initiative has passed completely out of the hands of the conquerors. The Japanese highseas fleet skulks in its harbors; Japanese merchant tonnage is being whittled down far faster than it can be built. The Japanese war lords are dreaming bad dreams.

This new turn of events is due to sea-and-air power. The action is all amphibious. The strategy is to destroy the Jap fleet if it will accept battle; gain complete control of the seas; harass and level installations from the air or by naval fire; capture or neutralize strategic bases, leaving the scattered garrisons to wither on the vine; while a lane is forced through to the China coast. Then the land war will begin, on the continent of Asia, which means in China. Japanese forces in China will be destroyed and air bases built within easy bombing distance of Japan. From there, and from carriers, bombs will rain down on the kingdom. After it has been well and truly bombed will come another grand assault, this time not across the channel but across the China Seas.

While Rome Waits

JANUARY ended with indications that the Germans were preparing for a retreat to a line north of Rome. But they had other plans. The landing force on the beach just south of the Eternal City, probably 90,000 men, walked ashore and occupied an area roughly eight miles deep and 14 miles long. In a few days the Germans struck, struck with tanks, foot and artillery, with airplanes, flame throwers and rocket mortars. Salerno had nothing on Nettuno. The Germans had served notice that they would hold every inch of Italian soil until they were blasted off it. Some of the fiercest fighting of this war ensued. One war correspondent became jittery, and started talking of another Dunkerque. The military commanders promptly repudiated him, saying they

had the situation in hand. So they had. The month closes with the landing forces still holding their ground on the coastal plain, but the Axis lines to the southern front, centering at Cassino, 60 miles away, remain uncut.

The going in Italy has been sticky from the first. The country wasn't made for machine warfare; the weather has been fighting for the Nazis and the Italians are willing to let George do it. In Cassino the fighting is from house to house and from room to room. Antagonists are frequently but a few feet apart. They have been blasting stone walls with hand grenades and bazookas to get at each other. Hot food is brought to the Allied fighters by night. Atop the mountain to the north of the town stood the Abbey, built from 1637 to 1727, but replacing older structures in which St. Benedict, born in 480 A.D., had lived. The Germans used it for an observation and artillery post. It became necessary to destroy it. The order had gone out from Eisenhower that historic monuments were to be saved if possible but that if it were a choice between saving them and sacrificing men, then the buildings would go. It went.

The war will be neither won nor lost in Italy. The chief advantage of the invasion to date is that from captured air fields war industries in Austria and southern Germany have been brought within the range of the bombers.

On Two Fronts

AWAY back last October the advancing Red Army pushed a salient down from the north toward Krivoi Rog. But the Germans held the city. The general advance swept past it. It became a German salient. Then, late in February, the city fell, after the usual fierce house-to-house fighting. Now the Red Armies are in a good position to sweep 80 miles further on, over flat country, to the Black Sea port of Nikolaev. Krivoi Rog is a great iron centre. In the surrounding hills are rich iron deposits, from which the Germans have been drawing great supplies.

On the North the Soviet forces have assisted the Germans to shorten their line by chopping the end off it. As the month closes, shells are falling in Pskov and the outer defenses have been breached. It is a railway centre, key to the whole northern German position.

The Leningrad area is now cleansed of the Nazis.

The first major British victory over the Japs has been won in Burma. The Japs planned to penetrate through the Ngakyedauk Pass, cut the British army in two, destroy it piecemeal and push on into India. Their task force of 8,000 however, was demolished, inflicting casualties three to one. Some names to remember are emerging in this front. It is the 14th Army which is fighting there, composed of British and Indian regiments. The field Commander is Lt.-General Alexander F. P. Christison. Lord Louis Mountbatten, of naval and commando fame, is in charge on this front. He was selected for the command at the Quebec conference.

Russia Decentralizes

THE announcement that the republics which make up the U.S.S.R. would be offered autonomy in military and foreign affairs has been called a political Molotoff cocktail. Each will have the right to establish its own commissariat of foreign affairs, and to appoint ambassadors to foreign countries and sign treaties with them. Each can establish its own war department, and control its own formations within the Red Army. The right of autonomy carries with it the right to secede from the Union.

This move is a reversion to the status of the republics prior to 1922. In the first years of the revolution Russia was a federal union. Each republic had a government of its own. The White Russian and Ukrainian republics each had legations at the capitals of neighboring nations. The constitution of 1922 replaced this federal setup with a Union.

One question raised is, does this move open the way for the local republics to break away from the Union? The answer is that the U.S.S.R. has one party, the communistic party. The struggle between Trotsky and Stalin was within the controlling party. No opposition party is tolerated. The constitution of 1936 gave, on paper, the right to secede. Some secession agitation did exist in some republics but it was ruthlessly suppressed by the communist party. Talk of secession is treason, and will likely continue to be.

One internal objective seems to be to encourage more rapid development of the vast territories within the Soviet system. Though a great deal has been said about racial equality within the U.S.S.R., many of the racial groups are

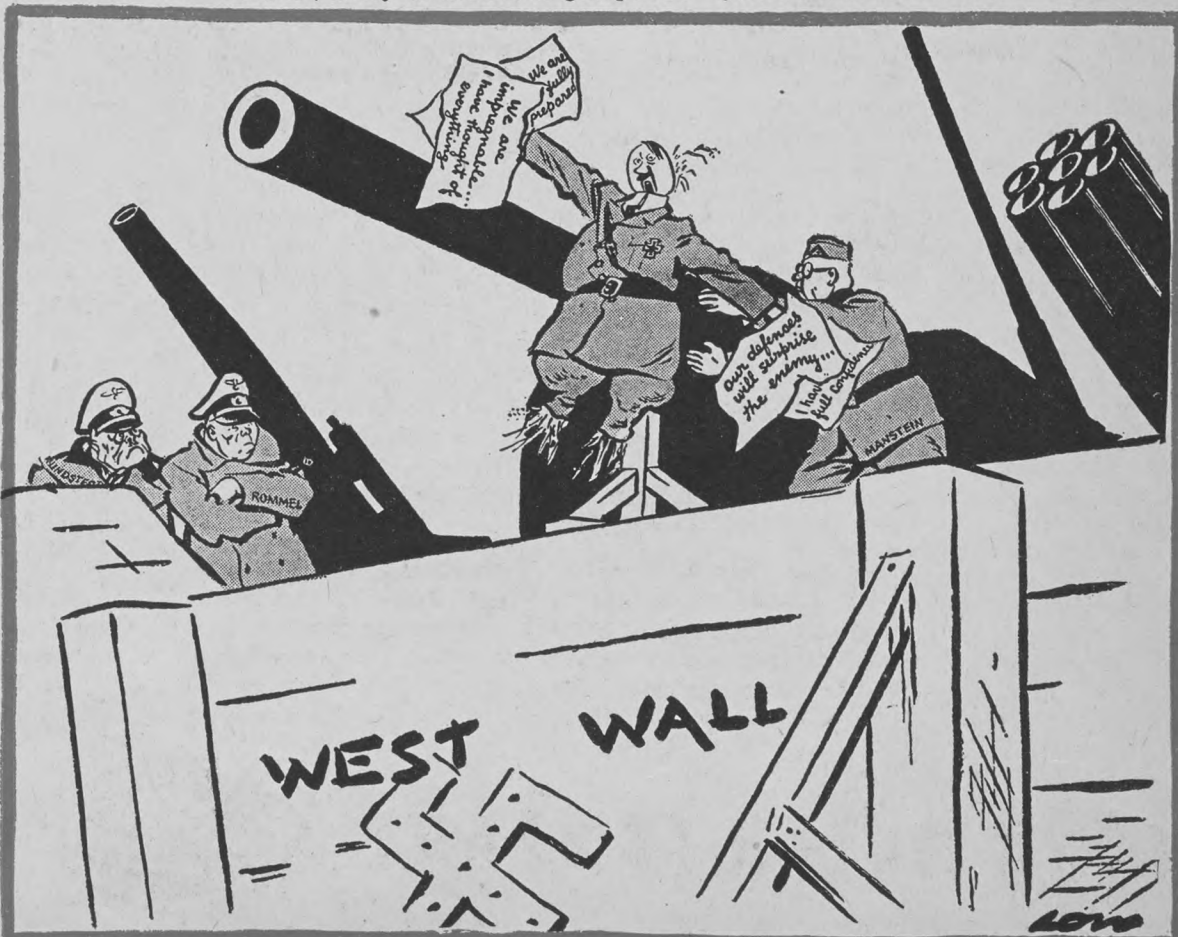
strongly nationalistic in their sentiment. The move may have as one of its objectives the development of racial cultures within the system.

Marshal Smuts made his famous suggestion that small northern European countries might come into the British commonwealth. It did not meet with favor in the nations involved. In its external aspects the Russian move has some of the aspects of the Smuts' suggestion. It leaves the way open for nations like Poland, Rumania, Bulgaria and Persia to come into the Russian political system, while retaining the status of independent nations, somewhat similar to the status of the dominions within the British Commonwealth. The system might conceivably be extended further afield. This, and not the securing of 16 seats at the peace conference (if there is to be one) is what appears to be in the mind of Stalin. The world does not seem to be shaping up into a world system of collective security but into a system of four great spheres of influence: The Russian sphere, extending to a line drawn north from the upper end of the Adriatic to the Baltic; The British sphere, including the nations around the North Sea, together with the far flung empire; the American sphere in the Western Hemisphere and China in the Orient.

Battle Tactics

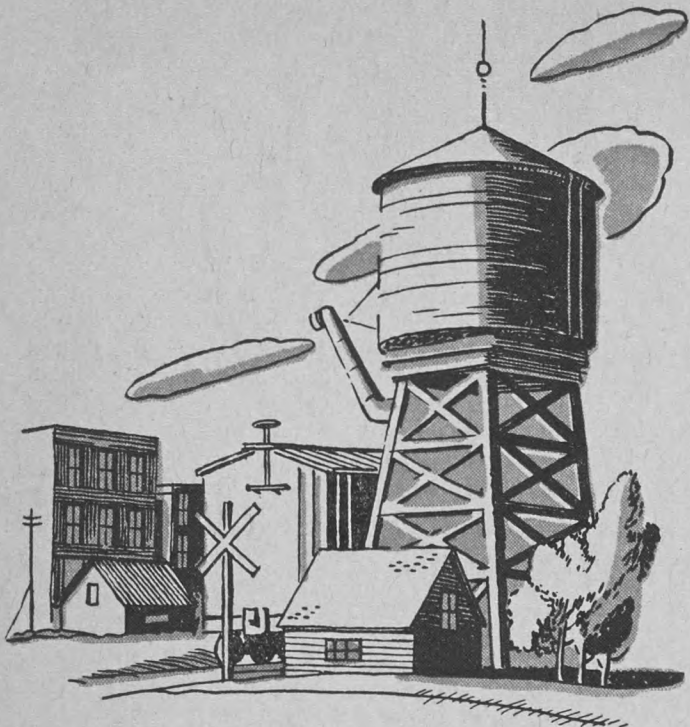
MASSING tanks on narrow sectors; smashing through and fanning out, cutting up the enemy line into stove lengths and then devouring them in a furnace of flame—that was the big idea of the Prussian war lords. In Russia it hasn't worked. It hasn't worked there because the Russians got wise to the idea that the antidote of the tank is the gun. That and several other bigger and better ideas than the Prussian war lords ever had.

The Russians don't mass their tanks. They have a tank battalion to a division. There is complete co-ordination of the different arms; planes, artillery, infantry and tanks, these four, but the greatest of these is the infantry. In an offensive, the planes first do their stuff, principally behind the line. Then the artillery tenderizes the enemy front, smashing strong points and pillboxes; then the infantry, advancing behind a rolling barrage, opens up lanes for the tanks to rush through, while the planes pour their fire and drop their bombs just ahead. All four battle together.



"I JUST WANT TO BORROW IT A BIT FOR THE EAST..."

(Copyright in All Countries.)



The Story Thus Far:

AS soon as she could Elsbeth Payson took the inheritance left for her by her mother and went to New York to study dancing. With her went Sadie Miller, now in trouble. Elsbeth came from the North Hill section of Bloomhill which was definitely the "right side" of town, where the Paysons, Messengers and Stowells lived strictly conventional lives, in large houses set well back among green lawns and landscaped gardens. Sadie came from the "wrong side" of town, what was commonly called The Flats or Patch-town, where people lived in shanties or dingy little houses and where the men worked in gravel pits or brickyards.

Dr. Frederick Stowell knew Sadie's story but did not know that the father of Sadie's expected baby had been killed in a pit accident. He resented Elsbeth's open and avowed rebellion to North Hill and all it stood for and was surprised to find himself deeply stirred by the girl, whom he had known since childhood. They quarreled often and bitterly. Frederick saw Elsbeth off on the train. A further complication during the summer had been the return to Bloomhill of Cecil Mathews, a local boy who had won fame as an orchestra leader. He had a strange fascination for Elsbeth and said that he would see her in New York. The two girls had set up housekeeping together, with Sadie acting as maid. On New Year's Eve they were invited to a party for old stage troupers being given by their landlady Mrs. Almquist. Elsbeth received a letter from Frederick. She wished that it had been from Cecil.

* * *

PART II.

WHILE she turned the meat with the ladle, Elsbeth thought swiftly of that July morning when she and Sadie, before the puzzled eyes of seven or eight Bloomhill citizens who knew them both, boarded the train bound for New York. Their amazement could not compare with her own, however. For just as she was paying the cab driver who had brought her to the station, Doctor Fred's car had drawn up rather violently alongside the platform.

Fred had jumped out.

"You're really going?"

She had almost liked him just then. Hatless, his hair ruffled, he looked boyish, defenseless.

"Oh, no," Elsbeth said. "It's just a mania I have for meeting trains with my luggage."

On the platform he said, "Beth, I want you to know that I'm all for you in this. Will you believe that?"

While she was jockeying for an adjustment to that idea, Sadie's brother drew up in his three-year-old Ford, got out with Sadie and her hump-backed trunk, and the two of them came up on the platform.

"Sadie and I are going to live together at Mrs. Almquist's," Elsbeth told Fred lightly. "You see, doctor, I know all about everything. Sadie has told me."

It was queer, but she had immediately felt sorry for that remark. Fred's mouth and eyes—his whole face had twisted so strangely. Poor boy, he couldn't help being North Hill!

"Who is Mrs. Almquist? And what is the address? I might want to write to you, Beth."

She had given him the Eightieth Street address,

the train had come in, there was the hurry of getting aboard, and Frederick Stowell had clasped her hand.

"Good luck, kid!"

And Elsbeth, who had decided that one of these days she would no longer be Elsbeth Payson but a glamorous person billed as "Irena," was disturbed by a lump in her throat and a horrible mesh of tears across her eyes. Later, when the train was gathering speed and dusting Bloomhill from its wheels, she stared wrathfully from the window and asked herself why she had stood, tiptoe, to kiss Doctor Frederick Stowell on the mouth. How could she have so forgotten herself? It made her even more furious to know that he was nice to kiss. A clean, smooth niceness about him, an antiseptic virility—oh, heavens! And she had wanted, after that awful scene with Aunt Kate the night before, to have no further link with Bloomhill whatever.

His letters had been so older-brother encouraging, especially after that first one in which he had laboriously tried to explain his attitude toward Sadie Miller, and in which he admitted that he had been clumsy and wrong. She had answered his letters at some length, telling him how she was progressing, how hard she was working at the *Academie de Terpsichore*, omitting such details as the barn-like bleakness of the place, the frantic eagerness of Monsieur Duval (Clyde Burns) to collect the dollar per lesson.

WHILE she turned the hamburgers again, and shut the gas off under the peas, she fingered the letter in the pocket of her tweed dress. She had been resenting it, of course, because it was not from Cecil. That was why she hadn't opened it at once. And why hadn't Cecil written since two days before Christmas—and even then not mentioned Christmas? Not that she was looking for a gift, although from his earlier letters she knew that his band was making money in the corn belt, as he called it. But Christmas was a cozy time. In his last letter he had stated merely that "it wouldn't be long now before he would have enough put away to tackle New York, and then, boy! watch him strut through the high spots with the prettiest girl the night clubs ever saw!"

But of course, she thought, that was Cecil's way of telling her that he was still counting the days until their next meeting. And perhaps even tonight he would surprise her at Mrs. Almquist's party. He knew Minnie Almquist—his aunt, Priscilla, had once given him a letter to her when he had first come, green and eager, upon New York.

Why, Elsbeth wondered, was she delaying opening Fred's letter? It couldn't mean much to her. Perhaps it was nothing more than a New Year's greeting.

She sat down on a stool beside the wash basin and tore the end from the envelope.

"Elsbeth," it began as usual. "When you receive this I shall be approaching New York. Will you and Sadie have dinner with me? My train gets in at eight o'clock. New Year's Eve in Bloomhill is unbearably dull without you. I shall have to take the first train back after midnight, however, in order to be at the hospital tomorrow, but an hour or two with you will mean much to me. Fred."

She read the brief note over three times, the uneasy frown deepening between her brows. What did it mean? What could it mean but one thing? For Frederick—knowing him as she did—the penning of such a letter was a definite emotional commitment!

"Sadie," she said abstractedly, "we have an invitation to dinner."

"All right," Sadie yawned. "I'll get up and set the table."

"No, no—we're going out to eat."

Sadie was quite overcome by the letter. "He's not so bad after all. Of course it's only because he's in love with you that he's softened toward me. But I'll go

and she

with you. I'll wear my black cape dress, shall I? And you wear your red . . ."

ONE thing about Frederick Stowell, Elsbeth decided ungrudgingly, if he did anything at all he didn't do it half way. He arrived with flowers for both girls—creamy roses for Elsbeth, lilies of the valley for Sadie. He sat on Elsbeth's couch, looking large and doggedly at ease in his double-breasted blue suit while the girls got into their wraps.

"You're really quite comfortable here, aren't you?" he remarked. "Those curtains are very gay. And the bookshelf—"

"Sadie made the curtains and I built the bookshelf."

"What's the rent?" Fred asked bluntly.

"Eight dollars a week," said Elsbeth briskly. "And we usually cook in. Our food and incidentals come to another ten or twelve a week. Sadie makes five doing the light work for Mrs. Almquist. My dancing lessons are the chief item of expense. They run to about ten a week. Well, shall we go?"

"I thought of the Commodore Grill," said Frederick. "Or would you prefer some other place?"

Sadie drew a sibilant breath. Her eyes shone. Any ill feeling she had entertained toward Frederick had vanished. He had greeted her tonight with a direct friendliness, and had told her that she was looking extremely well. Sadie felt triumphant and yet flattered.

It was when they were on their way down the stairs that the telephone rang in the lower hall. Mrs. Almquist answered it and Elsbeth heard her say, "Yes, I think she's coming down right now, Cecil."

Her feet took wings. She quite forgot that Frederick and Sadie were following her. Her hand shook as she took the receiver.

Under his nonchalant greeting, Cecil's voice was thrillingly exigent.

"Just got in, Betsy! When do we meet?"

"Darling! It's so good to hear your voice. Where are you?"

"Up at Murph's place. Just got unpacked."

"Oh, Cecil, why didn't you send me a wire? I have to—" She bit her lip. Fred and Sadie were within earshot. "I'm going out to dinner. Can you be here for the party tonight? You know—it's open house—"

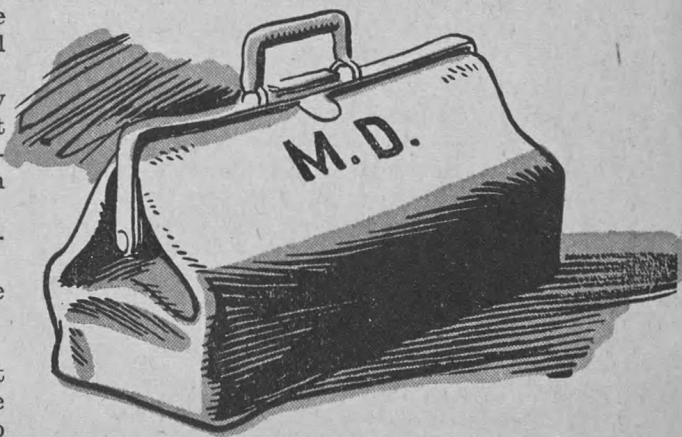
"Oh, sure, I know," Cecil chuckled. "One of Minnie Almquist's handouts for the has-beens. They depress me, sweet. Can't you and I sneak off somewhere?"

"I've promised to help serve, Cecil," Elsbeth told him lamely, while she cast about in desperation for some way of getting out of it. But there just wasn't any way. "You've simply got to come up here. Say at eleven, Cecil!"

His hesitation was like a chill reaching her very heart across the wires. "Well," he said fretfully, "I should think, after all these months, you'd manage—"

"But I've promised!" Oh, this was all wrong!

"Well—" His voice was wounded, sulky. While it pained her, it made her rejoice, too. It meant that he did, really, want her alone to himself! "I'll try to make it up there around one o'clock, then."



Down Talked

By MARTHA OSTENSO

One o'clock! Not midnight—not when the bells and whistles would be ushering in her first New Year in New York!

"You can't—"

"One o'clock, sweet. Murph's yelling for something here. See you later."

Elsbeth went back up the dim old hall to join the others, and struggled to hide her confusion and disappointment with an animated laugh.

"Imagine, Sadie! Two beaux on New Year's Eve! That was Cecil Andrews. He's coming up later."

But she glanced away hastily from Frederick's suddenly darkened, joyless face. Her heart sank.

THE evening was anything but a success, despite Sadie's naive and whole-hearted delight with everything. With the best of intentions to listen to Frederick's uninspired account of the progress he was making in establishing a clinic for the working people in Patchtown, Elsbeth found her mind wandering impatiently to Cecil. She made comments in falsely alert monosyllables. She glanced almost unwittingly, from time to time, at her wrist watch, and smiled too much, too mechanically.

Toward the end of the excellent dinner Frederick had ordered—and which Sadie had eaten with huge relish, Elsbeth with absent nibbles—she met Fred's eyes as if by accident. It was only then that she knew she had been avoiding them. They were haggard with resignation.

"You're really in love with this Andrews, aren't you Beth?" he said casually enough. "I thought you might have got over it by this time."

Sadie gaped. Why, this was like a movie!

"In love?" Elsbeth laughed valiantly. "How do you ever know when you're in love?"

"Unless you're feeble-minded, you know, all right," said Doctor Frederick Stowell. He took out his unelegant gold watch. "You girls have a party on tonight. I think I'd better get that ten o'clock train, after all. It'll give me a couple of hours more sleep before I have to be on the job tomorrow."

Elsbeth felt the color creep uncontrollably into her cheeks. Disconcerting and unaccountable anger at Frederick quickened her heartbeat. He was the same as ever—stiff and uncommunicative, instead of free and open about things! He was a Stowell!

At the rear of Mrs. Almquist's house, across from her kitchen and dining room, there was a long, narrow slot of a room where, for the most part, she lived and had her being. This room tonight was literally overflowing. At ten minutes to twelve, when there was such a babble of voices that nobody could hear himself speak. Mrs. Almquist came prideful, flushed, and worried to Elsbeth.

"They're having fun, ain't they? But do you think the beer and pickles will hold out till we serve supper?"

Diana and Joel, that glittering pair of the Abeland Roof of a few years ago, had just arrived, and Elsbeth was too agitated even to reply to Minnie's question. It was Sadie, reclining in a large armchair, who assured her that there was enough of everything.

Then, punctually, Minnie Almquist threw the windows wide open and turned on the radio. Bells, whistles, sirens, a medley of new hope for a new year rushed in from the outside, and from the radio within came the announcement, "Ladies and gentlemen! Into the silence of a passing year a pin will drop. If you listen you will be able to hear it above all the shouting and the cheering that attends the birth of a

new year. When you hear it, it will be nineteen hundred and thirty-four!"

Elsbeth, standing beside Sadie's chair, held tightly to Sadie's hand. She was alone, but more cruelly Sadie was alone. And yet, when the thin metallic sound of the falling pin came, it was Sadie who laughed with confidence.

Everything became merry again. A hubbub of good wishes, congratulations, kisses . . . "Imagine him offering me forty weeks in stock! I'd rather die on Forty-second Street! What I need is an agent who knows his elbow from his ear!" "My dear, I wouldn't go to Hollywood if they paid me!" "The trouble is, they're not writing plays any more—plays that are plays—that call for acting!"

At shortly past twelve, the furniture was cleared away from the middle of the room, and one after another the guests contributed bits of entertainment for which they had once been famous. A bald-headed man with a hat and cane did an imitation of George M. Cohan. A quartette sang, "When You Wore a Tulip." An old actor vanished to the kitchen to return later in black-face and offer his best in tap dancing and lachrymose song. After each performance the applause was deafening.

Elsbeth's eyes felt stretched with tears she dared not shed. Cecil had been so painfully right! Would one o'clock never come? Even if he were late, there would be diversion then, because Minnie Almquist had

For Elsbeth and Frederick events move to dramatic climax . . . for her fame as a dancer but not the secret desire of her heart. Dr. Stowell goes to New York to see her

set one o'clock for the serving of supper.

Minnie explained under her breath to Elsbeth and Sadie, "I wish Diana and Joel would dance to the radio, but I don't dare ask them. You see—they still feel bad about being out of work. They're not like the others, not yet."

AND then her eyes gleamed with an inspiration. "Elsbeth, you give us that Basque dance of yours! Listen—that's Spanish music on the radio now. And I'll go and start the coffee. They seem to be getting quiet, kind of. Won't you do it—please, Elsbeth?"

Elsbeth looked down at her flame-colored, full skirted dress, one that she had used as a costume at the school. Well, why not, to please kind old Minnie, anyway? Only yesterday the instructor had told her that she was doing the dance to perfection now . . .

She was out upon the floor, a sharp flange of brilliance making the music from the radio suddenly incarnate.

Back in the shadows under a dusty velvet portiere sat a dark lance of a man who, until now, had been looking on cynically at the evening's festivities. All at once he leaned forward, intent upon the oddly in-

dividualistic flow and pause of a girl's body in a dance that was to him hackneyed and threadbare. The girl, as a creature of flesh and blood, did not interest him one iota. He had a lovely wife of his own and two small children to whom he was devoted, living at present on the largesse of a bitter mother-in-law in New Canaan, Connecticut. On West Twenty-eighth Street he had a high-class dancing school, the proceeds from which did not pay his rent. He loathed teaching and cursed his stars that he had ever left Cuba, after his German-American father and Spanish mother had taken him there at the age of fourteen. In Cuba he had got himself a name, had even made a living. Fool! In this country he could not so much as find a female partner who could interpret native dances with any intelligence!

Had he found her here, in Minnie Almquist's moldy museum, of all places? Jose Ewart trembled into life under the portiere. There was one way of finding out. The girl had clicked her heels together, nicely enough, at the end of the trite dance, and there was much surprised applause. The Spanish orchestra—Mexico City? he hadn't been listening—swayed into a tango. Jose walked out upon the floor and caught the girl deftly about the waist.

During the next few minutes something as new and as passionately vital as the New Year itself came into being in Minnie Almquist's parlor. It would be twenty-two months before that star arose in Broadway's biggest revue as "Jose and Irena," but twenty-two months is a short time.

Cecil Andrews stood in the doorway, looking on at an amazingly blade-clean tango being executed by Elsbeth and a man whose professional finesse was not blurred by his seedy clothes. Cecil's eyes narrowed drowsily. He saw, not Elsbeth, and not the man in the seedy clothes, but the night club for which he had yearned so long, with those two figures, clad in rhinestones and silver and perhaps a flash of crimson—no! keep the passion clear and cold!—a swift dagger on the shining black polish of his floor.

The dance ended in a severe and haughty vis-a-vis. Amid the applause, Elsbeth came to Cecil breathless, her hands outstretched. With expert showmanship, he took them and raised them solemnly, unsmilingly, to his lips.

"Irena!" he said.

A LETTER to Doctor Frederick Stowell, written by Sadie Miller, in October, 1935:

Dear Doctor Stowell: Beth's show has opened and it's a smash hit. She gave Minnie and me tickets to the first night and I never seen anything like the way people acted about Irena and Jose. The papers the next day just raved about them. They said they were like quicksilver, but I couldn't quite see that. I broke the little ball at the bottom of a thermometer last week when Jimmie had a little cold and the stuff just rolled around like beebees. But those two don't roll around. They're more like greased lightning, I'd say. Well, anyhow, Beth is getting three hundred dollars a week now. You might give Bloomhill an ear full of that. Of course it isn't all velvet by any means. Beth's clothes cost an awful lot and then her apartment on Central Park West isn't just thrown in. Besides, her and Jose have to pay for a studio to work in during the day. It's only a short walk from here and now that Jimmie is walking I take him over there and Mrs. Ewart and her two kids and Jimmie and I sit on the roof and talk and when Jose and Beth are through practising we have tea together and it's all just grand. Jose isn't a bit like a dancer, or even like a Spaniard, and he's crazy about his wife and kids and

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ARE SUBSIDIES INFLATIONARY?

UNITED STATES agriculture, through its agricultural leaders and powerful farm blocs in both the Senate and House of Representatives, is determined to eliminate subsidies, a part of the Administration's agricultural program, on the ground that they are inflationary, destroy initiative and are the means of building and maintaining a strongly centralized government.

Labor forces, well represented by their leaders and by labor representatives in both Houses, are adamant in the position they have taken in favor of retention of subsidies "in order that the rising living cost may be held down."

Thus far in the struggle, agriculture appears to have the advantage, but it is obvious that in the end the decision will rest with the Chief Executive, unless there is sufficient farm strength to pass legislation cutting subsidies out of the agricultural program over the Presidential veto.

In a skirmish in the Senate February 10, Administration leaders met with signal defeat in endeavoring to continue the subsidy plan. An amendment by Senator Maloney, Democrat of Connecticut, which provided for continuance of the subsidy program and appropriating \$1,500,000,000 for its operation for the calendar year was defeated 48 to 26.

Senator George, Democrat of Georgia, declared that the Maloney amendment would crucify the farmer on the cross of appeasement in the effort to keep retail food costs down by paying part of the grocery bills of consumers, which, he said, was only a gesture to appease organized labor.

Agriculture, in its struggle against subsidies, points out that there are two major causes of inflation. First is the fear on the part of investors, that the Government may not be able to pay its debts in the same size dollar it borrows. The second is the pressure of surplus income upon an insufficient supply of consumer goods and services.

Subsidies merely put off the day of reckoning, the farm leaders opine, holding that subsidies which meet increased costs in order to spare any segment of society from feeling the economic effects of war are unjust to future generations. Payment should be made "as we go" and as far as our war economy will permit. Taxation alone cannot be relied upon, for no tax has ever been devised which falls equitably on all.

Subsidies are inflationary, farm leaders declare, because they create spending power and at the same time impair production by destroying initiative. Those who receive subsidies do not strive to produce to the same extent that do those whose incomes depend on their own efforts. Reduced output brings shortage, one of the leading causes of inflation.

It has been argued that subsidies are deflationary because they increase debt, and debt is deflationary, but agriculture does not agree with this theory. Increased debt is deflationary only to the extent that taxes are levied to retire it and because taxes reduce purchasing power. When debt rises to a point where taxes are as high as can well be levied and increased debt is not reflected in any increase in taxes, the increase in debt is no longer deflationary but becomes a dangerous threat of inflation. World history shows that over-burdensome debt has been wiped out either through repudiation or through partial repudiation by inflation, agriculture maintains.

The National debt has become so vast that it has passed out of the deflationary stage and is a constant

Walter S. Green, the author of this article, is a Washington journalist. He has had the opportunity of watching, at close range, the activities of the organized American farmers in bringing pressure to bear on Washington regarding farm legislation such as price ceilings and price subsidies. In this article he outlines the divergent views of American agriculture and labor on food subsidies. The claim that subsidies are inflationary is not borne out by the Canadian experience. See the editorial comment on the question in this issue.

threat of inflation, agriculture warns. Subsidies conceal cost and delay or defeat efforts to correct excessive expenditure, promote inefficiency, open the way for political abuse, make everyone pay for the benefits enjoyed by the few. When once used it is with great difficulty that they are dis-

continued and they become issues in political campaigns. They destroy initiative and undermine character, farm leaders charge, and they are not the means of building an independent and self-reliant people. This is without doubt one of the fundamental reasons for the attitude of American farmers. They oppose the subsidy in principle; they do not want governmental payments, and they believe that subsidies are an expedient means of evading a hard and disagreeable issue, that they are the means of evading fundamental corrections in an unbalanced economy.

SUBSIDIES, the agricultural leaders say, "are the means of building and maintaining a strongly centralized government and they lead to dictatorship." They should be only a last resort. If emergencies arise under which they should be employed, this should be at the point of processing or distribution where profits and prices can be kept under control, and should be limited in amount to that absolutely necessary to avoid collapse in the productive and distributive machinery of the country's economy, and only then after all other means have failed.

Agriculture's attitude toward price ceilings is not favorable, but it wants an end of subsidies. Farm organizations have long entertained doubts about the practicability of stopping inflation by the imposition of price ceilings alone. It has been tried by many nations during the last 2,000 years, they urge, and has never worked out successfully. The inevitable result has been to strangle production, creating further shortages, black markets and final chaos. Governmental edict cannot be resorted to as a method of setting aside the economic law. Goods cannot be produced long at less than cost of production.

Plentiful production and a wise use of surplus income constitute the two most effective means of controlling inflation, farm leaders hold, but if the economic means fail and arbitrary price ceilings are placed in operation, safeguards must be forthcoming, such as maintaining production to the highest possible levels, use of surplus income to help meet war costs, extension of price ceiling to cover everything temporarily, including wages, subject to adjustment of inequities, recognition of the fact that there will be some increased cost due to dislocations and that it will be necessary for all to accept somewhat lower standards of living as these costs increase and con-

sumers' goods become scarce. Profiteering must be controlled.

Farm leaders contended early in the Office of Price Administration activities that the idea that all increased living costs must be accompanied by increased income in an effort to protect consumers from feeling the effects of war should be abandoned. This position appears to have aroused labor to extraordinary effort. Agriculture added to the heat of controversy by stating that the public is better able to pay for plentiful production than ever before, and that there seems no justifiable reason for preventing the public from paying at least part of this necessary increased cost.

Labor immediately retorted that this showed the profit motive on the part of agriculture.

AGRICULTURE made a complaint relative to parity being based on prices in the 1909-1914 period, charging that in that period 34 per cent of the country's people were living on farms and received 12.5 per cent of the national income, and

that the ratio of farm income to non-farm income was two to seven on a per capita basis.

The payment of subsidies, claims agriculture, has developed an elaborate scheme of interlocking controls so that the terms and conditions of receiving a subsidy constitutes an exercise of policing power not contemplated by existing law. Thus, agriculture says, government regulation is constantly supplanting government by law; and government by regulation rapidly emerges into government by fear.

"Knowledge is in our possession of many instances wherein this type of governmental compulsion is being exercised coordinately by various branches of officialdom to require persons to obey regulations through pressure tactics and to make them fearful of entering the courts to protect their constitutional rights," a declaration of policy by the National Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation made two months ago held.

The Federation supported the Steagall bill which extended the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and prohibited any government agency or corporation from paying food subsidies. This bill passed the House of Representatives by a vote of 278 to 117, but eventually administration leaders succeeded in postponing the issue, passing an act continuing the subsidy program until February 17, 1944, with the understanding that no new commodities were to be added.

At that time, December 1943, the federation held that the Eastland-McLean bill was an approach to a solution of the dairy subsidy problem. This bill substituted "support prices" and adjustable price ceilings for all existing subsidies which dairy farmers have been receiving—"the unwanted and bitterly resented subsidies of different types which will amount to more than half a billion dollars each year."

THE FEDERATION says that the government, having embarked on a system of rigid price control, there is lack of realistic dollar and cents ceilings on many miscellaneous dairy products which results in rapidly dwindling supplies of certain essential dairy products available to the armed forces, our allies and civilians of this country. Ceilings on all manufactured dairy products is urged.

"Tragically," says the federation, "in their war effort dairy farmers find themselves and their

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DAIRYING DOES A WAR JOB

Inter-Provincial Conference reveals that only Canada and United Kingdom maintained milk flow in 1943 and that increased fluid milk consumption in Canada threatens butter ration and cheese exports to Britain

By H. S. FRY

THE digestive system and the mammary glands of the dairy cow are responsible for one of Canada's largest industries. This industry, it is estimated, directly or indirectly employs in the neighborhood of 17 per cent of the total population of the country.

It is a striking fact that this large and important industry earns annually about \$300,000,000, and involves the production and necessary processing of approximately 17 billion pounds of milk. It is based on two factors of primary importance. The first of these is the fact that milk, as a food, is better balanced in the variety and proportion of its nutrients than any other human food, and is more suitable for human beings of all ages than any other food. The second factor is the physiological nature of the cow's body, particularly her digestive system and mammary glands. The widespread use of milk as a food, and the resulting manufacture of a wide variety of products developed from milk, is due on the one hand to the extraordinary ability of the dairy cow to consume and digest large quantities of roughages, and her ability to transform cheap feed into highly nutritious milk by a process which has so far baffled the knowledge and science of the most eminent research workers to fully understand.

Dr. W. E. Petersen, Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the University of Minnesota, whose outstanding work in the field of dairy research has won him signal honors and wide-spread recognition, drew timely emphasis to these facts at the recent Inter-Provincial Dairy Conference held at Saskatoon last month.

The dairy cow is a factory in a very real sense of the word. She transforms her cheap raw materials into blood, and thus, by means of processes not yet fully understood, into milk. For the manufacture of five pounds of milk, one ton of blood, or 2,000 pounds, must pass through the udder of the cow. A total of ten tons of blood thus passes through the udder of a cow yielding 50 pounds of milk daily. According to Dr. Petersen, the energy required to drive this milk through the udder, to say nothing of manufacturing it, is equal to the amount of energy required, for example, to lift ten tons of manure on to a wagon 63 inches high. The basis of the Canadian dairy industry, therefore, is a highly complex animal body, and it is no cause for wonder that the process of milk production is the constant subject of widespread study and research.

The total amount of milk produced in Canada last year was approximately the same as during 1942, according to J. F. Singleton, chairman of the Dairy

Products Board, Ottawa. This quantity, incidentally, was about 11 per cent greater than in 1939; and it is of interest to note that among all the countries of the United Nations, Canada and the United Kingdom were the only two able to maintain production of milk in 1943 at the same level as for the year previous.

One of the most remarkable features of Canada's wartime dairy industry has been the increase in the amount of milk sold for human consumption, or fluid milk. It is estimated that this increase in Canada during 1943 was about 20 per cent over 1942, which meant, since the total volume of milk produced was about the same, that the amount of products manufactured from milk necessarily declined.

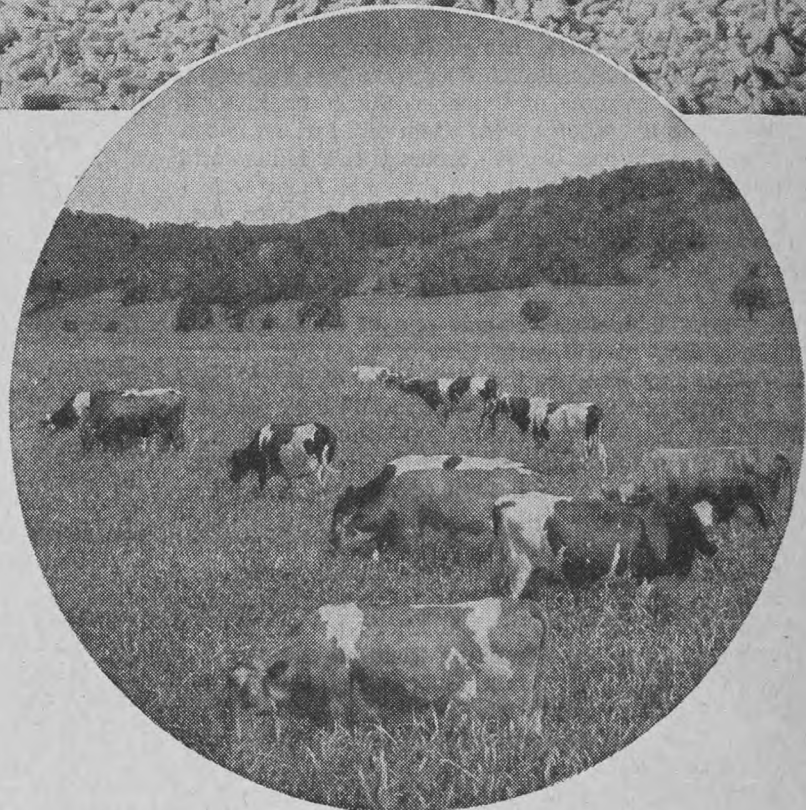
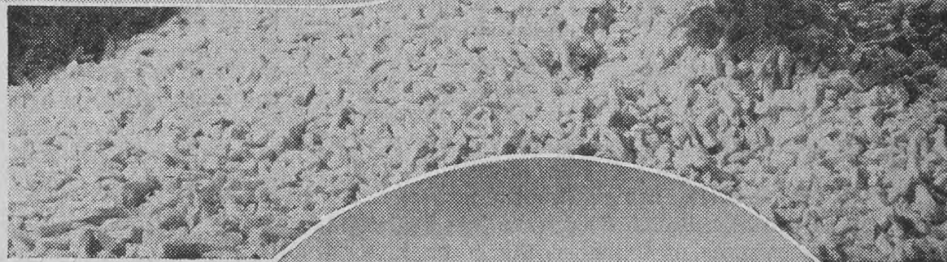
1943 Creamery Butter Production

Of all manufactured dairy products, western Canada is primarily interested in the manufacture of creamery butter. British Columbia which is not self-sufficient at any time, showed a decrease of nine per cent. The three prairie provinces produced a total of 120 million pounds, or 49.2 per cent more than during 1938, the year before the war. Saskatchewan produced 47,721,150 pounds, Alberta 38,652,027 pounds, and Manitoba 33,983,159 pounds. It is important to bear in mind, however, that Quebec and Ontario are the great butter-producing provinces, the two combined producing last year one-third more than the three prairie provinces combined.

Canada's 9.7 per cent increase in the production of creamery butter (total 312,309,328 pounds) was partly due to the diversion of butterfat from the manufacture of dairy butter to creamery butter, through the payment of a subsidy of ten cents for each pound of butterfat delivered to a creamery. Moreover, it is a matter for speculation on the part of many interested dairymen, as to how permanent this diversion is, and to what extent the making of dairy butter will be resumed after the war. The consensus of opinion seems to be that, while there will again be some increase in dairy butter manufacture, it will not be resumed at its former high level.

Butter rationing has now been in operation in Canada for about 14 months, and it is a matter of some concern to Ottawa officials as to whether it will be possible to maintain the present butter ration of

Top: Taking some of western Canada's 120 million pounds of creamery butter from the churn at Manitoba Co-operative Dairies, Winnipeg. Centre: This vat of curd will go to Britain in the form of Canadian cheddar cheese to fight Hitler. Bottom: Canadian dairy cows last year produced seventeen billion pounds of milk.



eight ounces per person per week. Some cause for alarm is seen in the fact that butter production showed a somewhat sharp decline during the latter part of 1943, although the first part of the year brought about a substantial increase. The decline is attributed at least partly to the fact that since October 1, a subsidy of 30 cents per hundred pounds of milk used in the manufacture of cheddar cheese has been paid.

Two interesting items regarding butter movement in 1943 had to do with the fact that the Dairy Products Board, at the request of the Ministry of Food, in England, exported 7,088,506 pounds of butter to Britain, in order to compensate for short supplies coming forward mainly from Australia and New Zealand; and the additional fact that the Canadian Red Cross Society is now exporting creamery butter to the extent of approximately 100,000 pounds per week, in the form of parcels sent to prisoners-of-war. One pound of creamery butter is included in each prisoner-of-war parcel.

In addition to establishing an all-time record for quantity in 1943, the creamery butter industry in Canada established a similar record for the quality of butter produced. The grading of creamery butter for export has been compulsory since 1923, and last year 84.75 per cent of all butter officially graded was of first grade quality, and 34.79 per cent scored 93 points, or higher. Of all creamery butter manufactured in Canada last year, 54.25 per cent was officially graded. The province of Quebec, incidentally, manufactured 27.58 per cent of all creamery butter produced in Canada last year. This compares with 26.5 per cent for the province of Ontario, which, until last year, had been, since 1924, the largest butter-producing province.

Cheese a Critical War Food Product

According to reports by W. C. Cameron, acting chief, Dairy Products Grading Service, Ottawa, the total quantity of cheese graded in Canada last year, was 22.51 per cent less than during 1942. Total cheese production was 162,344,504 pounds, of which the four western provinces combined, provided only about 7 million pounds. Of the remainder, Ontario provided

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D. H. McCallum,
Dairy Commissioner for
Alberta.

Dr. W. E. Petersen,
Professor of Dairy Husbandry,
University of Minnesota.

L. A. Gibson,
Dairy Commissioner for
Manitoba.

P. E. Reed,
Dairy Commissioner for
Saskatchewan.

SCOUTING AROUND

With Guide Notebook and Camera



He Spoke the Timely Word

I FIRST saw and heard James Adamson at a U.F.M. convention some years ago. A voluble delegate, who was a good talker but, as I happen to know, an indifferent farmer, had just made the rather

Mr. Adamson caught in an unconventional pose.

wild statement that the farms of Manitoba were mortgaged up to the hilt. Some of us were just beginning to wonder why some of the good Manitoba farmers didn't speak up, when one of them did. Mr. Adamson protested, indignantly. He assured the ladies and gentlemen of the convention that his farm wasn't mortgaged and that lots of his neighbors' farms were in the same mortgage-free condition. It was the word that needed to be said.

Last October I called at this fine old Manitoba farm, near Gladstone. It was one of those glorious autumn days in the early part of the month when day after day was passing without a cloud the size of a rowdy hat in the sky; just the kind of weather the doctor ordered for cleaning up the harvest. The crop had already been saved on the Adamson farm. I gather that the work is kept pretty well caught up there.

We drove over the farm and it was then that my camera caught him in the unconventional pose shown in the portrait. He was pointing toward his Shorthorns. "I was born in the Shorthorn game," he remarked. "I have been breeding them on my own account for 47 years." Grain, Shorthorns and Suffolk sheep are his combination. "A man shouldn't have too many irons in the fire. Too many sideshows don't fit in with our kind of farming," he said.

He has lots of pasture. A quarter of abandoned land he acquired is growing up to blue grass. Some of his other land is light and he does as little summerfallowing as possible. A brome and alfalfa mixture is one of his combination hay and pasture crops. He has left it down for as long as 15 years and I saw one field that had been down for 10 years. The alfalfa was eaten down more closely than the brome. The brome seems to protect it after it has been eaten down close, he said. Otherwise it wouldn't last as long as it does, because the brome gradually encroaches on it.

Another of his combinations is sweet clover and brome. The mixture is sown along with a thin seeding of wheat. On one field he sowed a bushel of Thatcher, ten pounds of brome and five pounds of a sweet clover. The brome was sown with the wheat and the sweet clover scattered after the drill. He first got a good crop of wheat. The next year he had a splendid crop of sweet clover and the third year a crop of brome grass which was so clean that it could have been used for seed. He believes in sowing grass seed early, as the seed germinates better and he also believes in sowing sweet clover right on top of the ground. He has a field of firm, brome sod to break up every year or two.

If you are looking for a substantial Manitoba farmer, who combines a progressive outlook with some old fashioned ideas of thrift and caution, you will find him in James Adamson.—R.D.C.

Water Makes A Diversified Farm

I SUPPOSE, to really realize what water—irrigation—will do for semi-arid districts, one should really live in one of the irrigated districts of Alberta for a full year. I must say, though, that one day last summer I felt this water magic with something of a shock. Several of us drove from Brooks along the highway, and then north through the Duchess district, and up through the sandhills in the direction of Hanna. When we passed out of the irrigated into the dry,

barren, unirrigated districts to the north, I had somewhat the same sensation as when one drives out of a neat, sheltered farm yard onto the highway with nothing but wide, treeless fields in view. I shouldn't have been surprised, of course, but it was the abruptness of the change in this instance which produced the effect.

Anyone who has only an elementary knowledge of plant growth knows, of course, that plants can only take in their food when it is dissolved in the soil water. If there is no water, the plant must starve, and the many millions of microscopic root hairs, through which the water actually passes into the root, remain idle. If these tiny root hairs are idle, the machinery which transports plant food up through the stem, and the branches of the plant to the leaves is also idle, and there can be no growth. Truly, the effect of water in aiding plant growth is one of the most important and universal examples of the magic and harmony which nature has established for our service.

A few days after we drove north through the sandhills, P. D. Hargrave, superintendent of the Provincial Horticultural Station at Brooks, was kind enough to take me to see L. L. Trimmer, of Duchess, where I was able to see water at work, on the irrigated land of the Eastern Irrigation District. Mr. Trimmer is a Pennsylvanian, who came to his present farm at Duchess in 1925. His three-quarter section farm was then as bare as any piece of open plain anywhere. As cropping land at that time, unless water could be provided, it wouldn't sell to a wise man for a thin dime per acre. Today, it would probably sell for about \$40 per acre.

When we drove into Mr. Trimmer's yard, he was supervising the installation of a bathroom in the house, and a seven by nine foot walk-in refrigerator. This in itself was unusual enough for a Western farm, but later, when we got out as far as the new barn that is not quite finished, we found a structure that was about as modern as could be. Downstairs were stalls for horses, and a box stall for calves on one side; stalls for milking cows on the other side, with a milk room in a corner at the front of the barn. A large ventilator shaft ran from the ground floor up through the hay mow at the back of the barn, filled by means of a hay fork running from the front. In the centre of the loft was the granary, and in the front of the barn, above the horses and cattle, was the place for the hens, lighted by fourteen large windows.

What are the things that are produced on a farm like this, made by water? Well, here are some of them. Mr. Trimmer regularly feeds from 300 to 400 lambs each winter, and has had up to one thousand. He raises pigs. Of the 480 acres about 100 acres were in

summerfallow, another 100 acres in Netted Gem potatoes. Some Marquis wheat was grown, and about 40 acres of alfalfa. The balance of the farm seemed to be devoted to intensive raising of vegetable crops, such as cabbage, tomatoes, carrots and potato, beet and radish seed. Some of the cabbage was being irrigated at the time of my visit, and three Chinese were employed in looking after these vegetable crops.

Out beyond the vegetable crop, a stack of alfalfa hay was being put up with the aid of a stacker and a buck rake which moves very rapidly to and fro under the power of an old truck which had been converted so as to run in the opposite direction from that in which the manufacturer originally intended.

The alfalfa hay is used to feed the lambs during the winter, which also are hand fed with a grain mixture consisting of 25 per cent peas, and the other 75 per cent a mixture of oats and barley mixed half and half. Sometimes a little wheat is fed as well.

I omitted to mention in connection with the henhouse in the barn that it was to be provided with a ceiling placed below the hay fork passage, and insulated with saw-dust. After haying, the portion of the loft above the henhouse and granary would then be available for straw.—H.S.F.

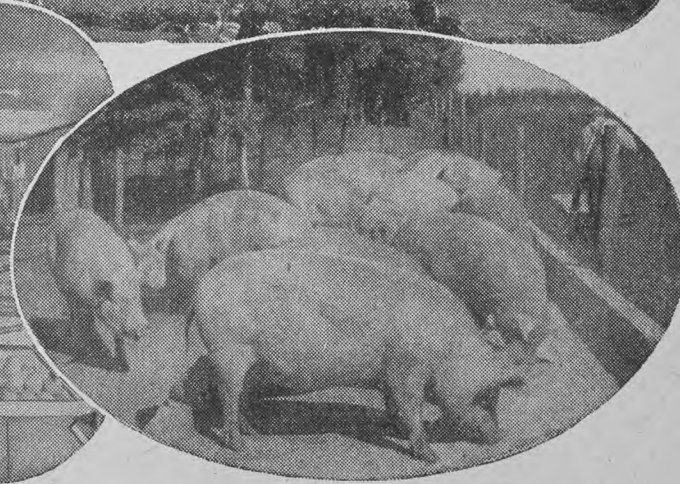
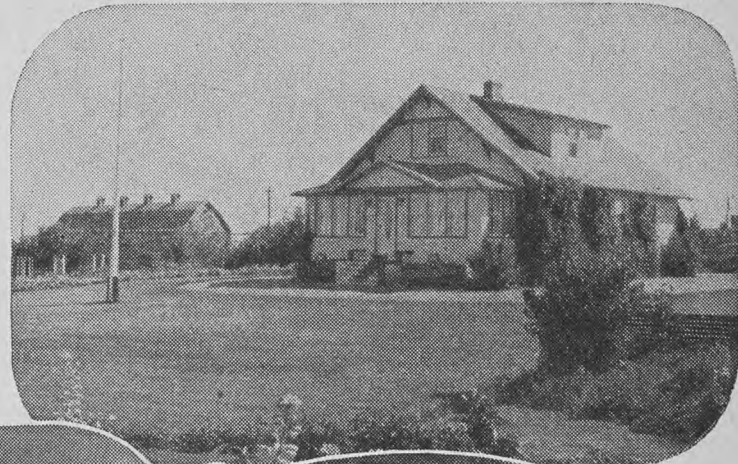
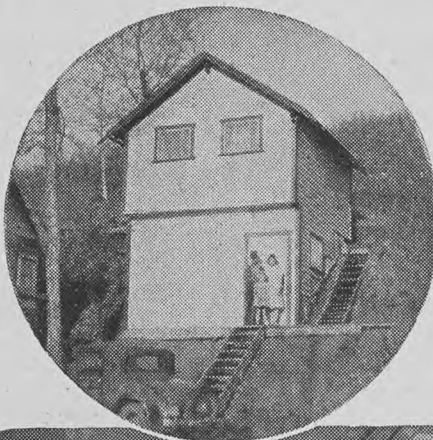
It Is Only Co-operation When It Works

A LONG about this time of year, when the sun begins to get a little warmer, and spring is just around the corner, I find myself awaiting the time when the roads will be dry enough so that I can get out into the country and find out once more what farmers are doing and thinking. Attending meetings during the winter months is not the same thing at all.

In these times, particularly, it is necessary to plan trips into the country with some care, because rubber and gasoline, to say nothing of time, have to be saved. Occasionally, however, some unexpected experience will break into the day, and I had one such last summer. It was pretty hot on the highway between Tisdale and Nipawin, and I was thirsty, so I pulled off into Codette to see what I could do about it. I pulled up in front of a store where I expected to get some kind of fruit juice, and discovered the town was closed for a half holiday. A man came walking over to me, and I found that he was the manager of the store, and that the store itself was a Co-operative store, operated by the Codette Consumers Co-operative Association Limited. He was kind enough to let me in, and while we talked for a few minutes, I looked around and quickly made up my mind that I had found something.

W. E. Mills, the manager, told me that the store was started in 1929, with a cash investment of \$655 on the part of the members. In 1943, although there were 324 members in the association, the amount of actual cash invested from 1929 to 1943 was only \$996.35. Meanwhile, interest to the amount of \$4,203.64 has been paid, as well as dividends amounting to \$22,795.16, and a reserve amounting to \$12,979.61. A revolving door

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Circle: The Emmond family in front of the combined workroom and workshop, built into the side of the hill. Top right: The house and lawn, with the barn in the background at Andrew Anderson's, Innisfail, Alta. Lower right: A few of Anderson's 70 head of Yorkshire sows at feeding time. Lower left: Inside the co-operative store at Codette, Sask.



THE BEAR *that lived* in A HOUSE

The story of a grateful
tenant

by

PAUL ANNIXTER

THE dogs barked furiously; the children screamed; the chickens and the two pigs in the yard cackled and squealed in reflex excitement as Keg, the small pet bear, stood on his hind legs and walked staggeringly round and round after the eldest Baxter boy. His head was tilted ludicrously sidewise and back, and on it had been fastened an absurd cardboard cap. His forepaws waved beseechingly in the air. It had been a difficult trick to learn, necessitating the payment of countless chunks of wild honey and lumps of brown sugar, but now that it was mastered Keg enjoyed it as much as, or more than, the children themselves.

Tiring of the game at last, Keg dropped to all fours, grappled lovingly with Jed Baxter in a sort of football tackle, and diligently hunted through his pockets for reward. The two old dogs rushed in loyally to join the scrimmage, and Keg turned amiably to engage them in sham battle, rolling on the ground and bawling fiercely and blissfully. The game was brought to an end by a strident call for dinner from the cabin door.

As usual, Keg went ambling into the kitchen at the heels of the children, but came swiftly forth again with a broomstick belaboring his fat stern. His feelings somewhat injured, he went off on a disconsolate ramble about the premises.

It was a poor sort of place, humanly speaking—this clearing of the Baxters; a vague scar scratched out of the face of the wilderness, the forest beginning to win it back by slow degrees. The split-log cabin was ancient and dilapidated, the Baxter children were unkempt, and the cleared patch of corn and potatoes languished for lack of the hoe. Squalor and shiftlessness were written everywhere here. But to Keg it was a wonderful place and represented the whole of existence. No life was conceivable to

him other than the pleasant languor of the drifting summer days in the clearing, broken only by troublesome sessions of learning tricks; the joys of tussling with the children and the two hounds; and the occasional long rambles through the surrounding forest with its faintly exciting half-remembered odors.

KEG was a year and a half old now; and ever since the first month of his life, when Joel Baxter had shot his mother and taken him home a captive, he had known nothing but this clearing and human association. But today, which had been one of the few eventful days in the Baxter family history was to change all that.

At dusk that night Mrs. Baxter, a meek, frail woman with stringy hair and hopeless eyes, sat on the doorstep watching the woods road as Baxter Senior's old cart appeared round a bend in the trail, coming from the Settlement. Baxter didn't look up from under his dusty hat brim. In the clearing he dropped the reins listlessly to the ground and climbed down, slack shouldered.

"We're movin' again," he said tonelessly, as his wife came up. "Got to git out. Old Shattuck's took over the place."

Old Shattuck was the land man down in the Settlement from whom Baxter had "taken up" this

promising strip of timber three years before.

"Shattuck says the land's been his for six months back, by law," Baxter offered, as he unhitched. "Cackled when I told him I aimed to pay, cuss him!" He snorted mirthlessly.

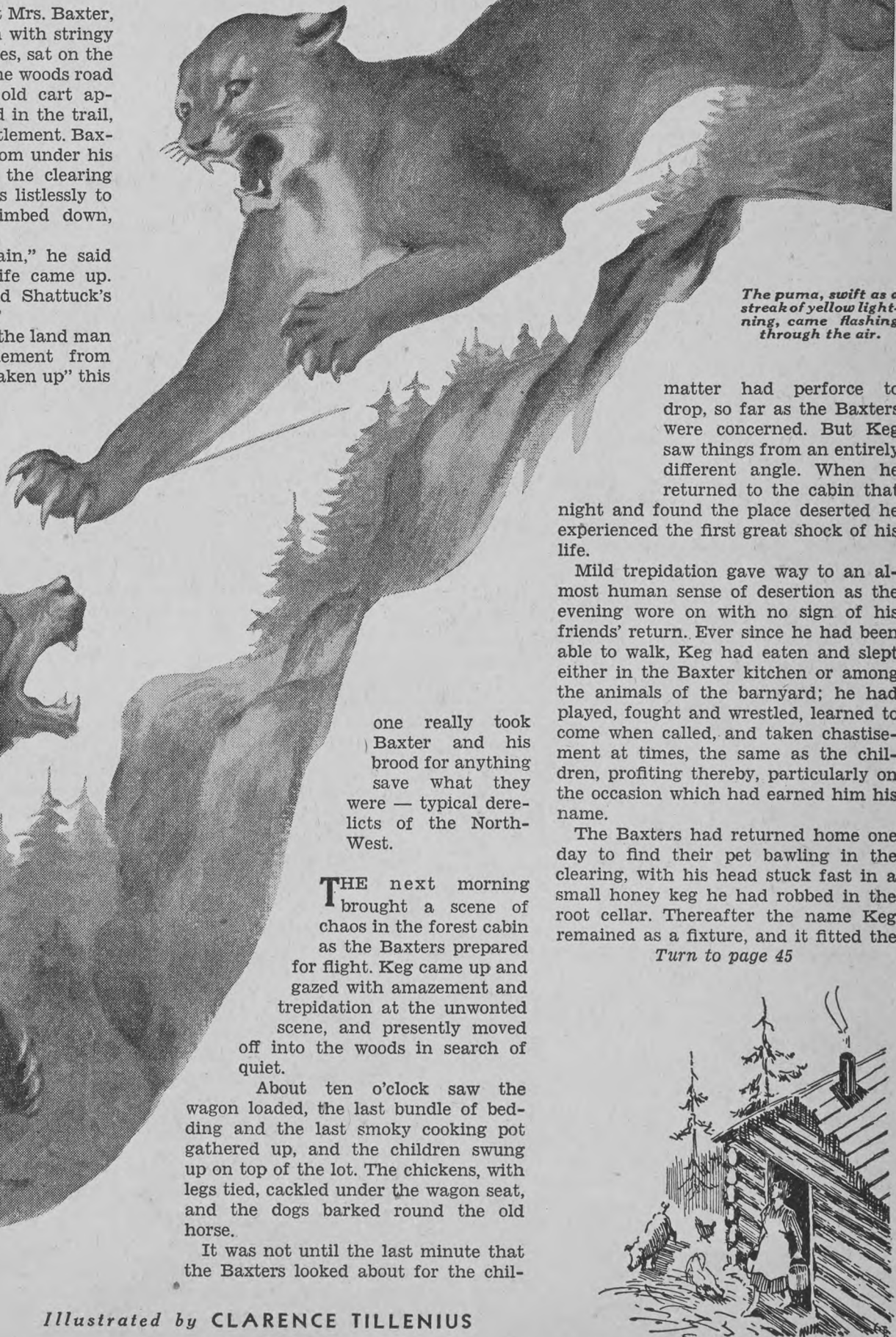
"What we goin' to do?" the woman asked. It was an old story to her; their life had been a series of successive flights into new territory.

"Goin' to move over to Lafe Dugmore's cabin on Bald Ridge tomorrow," Baxter told her. "Place ain't been lived in for two year. Patch it up, though, guess we can."

He baited down his nag for the night and moved toward the house, a thin, shambling figure in the dusk, with forward-thrusting neck. He played the part of a timber claimer down in town, but no

dren's particular pet. But Keg was nowhere to be found. After waiting for nearly an hour and searching fruitlessly about the clearing, Baxter gave up the hunt and, despite the crying of the children, got his rickety cavalcade in motion.

And there the



The puma, swift as a streak of yellow lightning, came flashing through the air.

matter had perforce to drop, so far as the Baxters were concerned. But Keg saw things from an entirely different angle. When he returned to the cabin that

night and found the place deserted he experienced the first great shock of his life.

Mild trepidation gave way to an almost human sense of desertion as the evening wore on with no sign of his friends' return. Ever since he had been able to walk, Keg had eaten and slept either in the Baxter kitchen or among the animals of the barnyard; he had played, fought and wrestled, learned to come when called, and taken chastisement at times, the same as the children, profiting thereby, particularly on the occasion which had earned him his name.

The Baxters had returned home one day to find their pet bawling in the clearing, with his head stuck fast in a small honey keg he had robbed in the root cellar. Thereafter the name Keg remained as a fixture, and it fitted the

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one really took Baxter and his brood for anything save what they were — typical derelicts of the North-West.

THE next morning brought a scene of chaos in the forest cabin as the Baxters prepared for flight. Keg came up and gazed with amazement and trepidation at the unwonted scene, and presently moved off into the woods in search of quiet.

About ten o'clock saw the wagon loaded, the last bundle of bedding and the last smoky cooking pot gathered up, and the children swung up on top of the lot. The chickens, with legs tied, cackled under the wagon seat, and the dogs barked round the old horse.

It was not until the last minute that the Baxters looked about for the chil-

Illustrated by CLARENCE TILLENIUS



THE Country GUIDE

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Postwar Immigration

When resolved into its elements, the problem of postwar immigration may not prove as serious as it appears at first glance. Germany, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland have been actively belligerent against the Allied countries. By their actions or associations they have relieved Canada of any great responsibility to open her gates for a tidal wave of immigration from them. Millions of Frenchmen are slaving in German war factories. Upon their release they will go back to France. French people have never migrated in large numbers, nor are they likely to. After the war Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania along with 40 per cent of prewar Poland and a third of its population, will be incorporated in the U.S.S.R. Emigration from Russia is not permitted, nor will it be. Of the Central European States which have stood out against the aggressor, there is left only Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, Greece, Albania and two-thirds of Poland. Immigration from Holland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Belgium will not be in overwhelming numbers. It has always been less than we could readily have absorbed. The danger to the Canadian economy from the mass migration of destitute Europeans whittles down pretty thin.

* * *

Whether they want to come or not, it is false and misleading to say that any great number could be transplanted to western Canada to people our vacant lands. The vacant lands do not exist. Europeans cannot be blamed for thinking that vast stretches of virgin territory remain here to be settled when many Canadians, who should know better, insist on repeating the fallacy. The real situation is clearly shown in the study prepared by Prof. W. J. Waines, of the University of Manitoba, for the Rowell-Sirois Commission. After referring to the considerable movement of people out of the prairie provinces—the volume of which the 1941 census showed to be equal to the inflow plus a considerable proportion of the natural increase—Prof. Waines said: "Assuming the continuation of present factors, however, it appears that the prairie provinces will not find it easy in the early future to support their own natural increase, and that any attempt to enhance the population by assisted immigration or land settlement schemes would merely accentuate to that degree the present emigration." He said this in 1939. Since then, scores of thousands of men and women in the most vigorous age groups have left the countryside and donned uniforms or have moved to war industries, yet the prairie farms have vastly increased their production of everything except wheat. Old people, women and children have had to work too hard, but the majority of those who left will return. Our first duty is to them, and especially to those who have joined the forces. This western country has a prior obligation to fulfil. It is that our returned soldiers who wish to go on the land shall be provided for under conditions which will give to each a reasonable assurance of prosperity.

* * *

Even if the vacant lands were there, immigration is not a matter of filling up vacant lands.

It is a matter of available markets. The expansion of agriculture depends on whether or not markets can be found. The present rate of production can be maintained while the war lasts and through the postwar relief period. If it can be maintained longer than that depends on whether or not the statesmen of the nations can agree on policies by which their people will be adequately fed. If they can agree on such policies, and implement them, the outlook will be greatly changed for the better. But granted that it can be changed, and the demand for food stepped up, it will be a gradual process. It will be time then to decide whether or not increased production, by intensification and irrigation, can be risked. In any case only a fraction of these people could be succored and rehabilitated by migration. Their first impulse is to flee from the scenes of the horrors they have experienced and our first impulse is to assist them to do so in every possible way. But impulse in this, as in other things, is not the safest and surest guide to action. The victor nations will be called on to assist in repairing their devastated countries, but Europeans have a duty, as well as we, in restarting European agriculture and reconstructing European industry on a peacetime basis. Their minorities, whatever their race or creed, will have to learn to live together in harmony. Only by such means can the war wounds of Europe be healed. The rehabilitation of the vast preponderance of that ravished continent's war victims must be in their own home communities.

Subsidies Are Not Inflationary

In this issue The Country Guide publishes an article outlining the stand taken by the organized farmers of the United States on price ceilings and subsidies. They claim that subsidies are inflationary. Such is not the experience in Canada. The subsidies are paid out of taxes and taxes are anti-inflationary. But for subsidies the prices of many food products would have been increased to the consumer. If they had not been paid, the price ceiling could not have sustained the pressure, it would have been blown sky high, prices would have started on the upward spiral and carried far beyond the price the consumer now pays plus the subsidies. Whatever differences of opinion may be held regarding the details of price control, it is universally acknowledged that this country has been more successful than any other in stabilizing prices.

Subsidies are not a bonus to farmers but to consumers. The war caught farm prices before they had recovered from depression levels. Consumers had become accustomed to food prices which were considerably below, and in some cases very much below, the cost of production. This was realized when the ceiling was imposed to prevent a rise in the cost of living. An adjustment in the prices of farm produce was necessary. To make the adjustment without boosting living costs subsidies were adopted and paid for out of the general revenues of the country. The plan has worked and the cost of living has remained relatively stable. Why, with this working example before them, the American farm organizations continue to insist that subsidies are inflationary is indeed difficult to understand. The opposite view is taken by The Canadian Federation of Agriculture. In its submission to the government after its recent annual convention, it urged that the subsidies be continued.

Election Rumors

Rumors of an election continue in spite of the definite assurance to the contrary by the Prime Minister. It can be taken that he meant what he said when on January 31, he made this statement: "Unless prevented, in some way which it would be impossible to control, from carrying on the affairs of government as they must be carried on to win the war, we intend to continue that work, and not to interrupt it by any general election until the war is won."

That was specific enough. The only qualifying phrase was, "unless prevented in some way which

it would be impossible to control." The question arises, what situation could arise, in the political affairs of the Dominion, which the government could not control? Since 1935, Mr. Mackenzie King has had the largest following in the House that ever supported a Canadian prime minister. As leader of his party he was never more firmly in the saddle than he is at the present moment. The people of this country do not want an election, and why should he force one upon them? He called the 1940 election during the "phony war" period. Now it is but a matter of weeks until the grand assault will be hurled across the channel. The people of this country, and especially the armed forces overseas will have something else to think about than an election. The life of the present parliament has still over a year to run and could be extended, if necessary, as was done in the last war and has been done in Britain during this one. It is time we heard the last of these rumors about an election.

Support The Red Cross

Each year, usually in March, the Red Cross Society appeals for funds to carry on its great humanitarian work. By international agreement the Red Cross cannot receive assistance from the government. It is entirely dependent on the voluntary support of the people themselves. That support is not confined to the annual campaign for funds. Every day, from thousands of local branches, materials and money continue to pour in; but this is not enough. As the war proceeds, the call is for more and still more of the services of this great international movement for the amelioration of human suffering and distress.

The present appeal is for \$10,000,000. Of this amount \$5,500,000 is for parcels of food, medical supplies and clothing for prisoners of war and other needy cases. There is no need to tell a man who has parachuted from a burning plane on enemy territory, or who by the fortunes of war has been captured in battle, of the value of such parcels. To the men in enemy internment camps they are manna from heaven. Next largest item is three million dollars for hospital supplies for the sick and wounded. A million dollars goes for credits to the Red Cross of war stricken countries such as Greece and China. A Red Cross hospital is maintained at Taplow, in England. Red Cross appeals have always exceeded their objectives. In this campaign the people of Canada will not falter in their response.

C. W. Peterson

C. W. Peterson served western agriculture in various capacities for almost its entire history. Years before the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created he organized the department of agriculture in the old Territorial government and was its deputy commissioner. It may not be generally known that he was present at the little meeting in Indian Head from which emerged the Territorial Grain Growers Association, soon to develop into the Grain Growers movement. He had much to do with immigration and colonization in the early days. In 1907 he took a leading part in founding the Farm and Ranch Review and five years later assumed the editorship. He was active in that capacity to within a few hours of his recent death at 76.

Mr. Peterson was one of the few editors whose publications bear the indelible stamp of their own personality. Many such men have appeared but few remain. For better or for worse, the trend has been toward a more impersonal type of journalism. For example, in the daily newspaper field, many columnists are more widely known than the editors of the papers in which their comments appear. But the trend toward anonymity, as far as editorial opinions are concerned, passed by C. W. Peterson. His editorial page was written in the first person and signed by his name. He held strong opinions on a wide range of agricultural and national questions, which he expressed in forceful English in his journal and in his books. In his passing western agriculture has lost a strong personality and a vigorous champion.

Outposts of Science

New Developments Have Been Hastened by Wartime Needs

Goodbye, Toothache

DOWN in Deaf Smith County, Texas, dentists don't do well. All the people know about toothache there is what they read in the papers. Even the animals have good teeth; a 16-year old dog was found with all his teeth intact. People who move in, bringing decayed teeth with them, find a tendency for the decay to cease. It appears to be due to the presence of fluorine in the water.

In Beuxite, Arkansas, there was a huge laboratory, already set up for the scientists to investigate the effects of fluorine on the teeth. Up to 1928 the town got its water from deep wells, with 14 parts in the million fluorine content. Then they switched to a fluorine-free river for their drinking supply. That was apple pie for the scientists and they made the most of it. They conducted a survey of the town's tooth condition after 12 years and found out a lot of things. Their findings are complicated, but the chief one is that fluorine reduces caries, as the doctors call tooth decay, to the vanishing point and no caries, no toothache and no gold fillings. Soon we may be all taking fluorine in some form, just as we eat iodized salt to prevent goitre. In cities it might be added to the water. There may be one catch in it. In Beuxite adults developed mottled teeth. But those who ceased drinking the water in the late adolescent period didn't have mottled teeth, though the beneficial effects of the fluorine persisted. They still have good teeth.

* * *

Some Speed

SOME years ago it was announced that an American scientist had produced a rotor that could be spun at the rate of a million revolutions a minute. It was a small disc, with a stem that curved inward and downward. On the stem and underneath the disc were small, curved flanges. The rotor sat in a steam jet, with no metal contacts, and had nothing to do but turn. It did so with considerable rapidity.

A high speed machine is a different matter. General Electric has announced that its engineers have produced an electric motor that operates at the dizzy speed of 120,000 r.p.m. which is 2,000 revolutions per second. It has been estimated that if the wheels of an automobile could be made to turn this fast and they had the right kind of traction so that they would take the car along with them it would be making 10,000 miles an hour. The motor rates three horsepower, weighs seven pounds, can be held in the hand and will be used for grinding and drilling in making war equipment.

* * *

The Spasokukotski Method

RUSSIAN surgeons have developed a new method of treating men with abdominal wounds. The wound in the intestine is closed up. Then through perforation a heavy meal is pumped into the intestines. It is no skimpy meal. A pint of milk, two eggs, a big cube of butter, nearly two ounces of sugar, a little salt and a heavy shot of distilled alcohol comprises the meal. It is called the Spasokukotski method. The effect is often noticeable while the patient is still on the operating table. Frequently the color returns to the cheeks and lips, the lips become warm to the touch and the patient falls asleep at the end of the operation. The pulse becomes rhythmic, the heart beat clearer and the breathing deep and regular. There is much less pain in the post-operation period and from the third to the fifth day the patient shows a desire to eat.

* * *

Elastic Plastic

THE latest thing in plastics is an automobile tire. Goodyear has turned out one that survived an 8,000-mile road test. It is made from an elastic plastic that can be vulcanized during moulding.

Regarding synthetic rubber, some captured German tires have been analyzed by American chemists and found to contain an amazing proportion of plantation rubber. One of ten tires

tested was of the pure natural product. The tubes were from 20 to 100 per cent natural rubber. How the Nazis have been getting the rubber is a mystery. There is plenty of it in territory captured by the Japs. In fact, rubber research in Japan has been running in reverse. They have been trying to make other things out of rubber. Perhaps some sneak cargoes or rubber have been getting through from the Malayan peninsula to French Atlantic ports. A vessel loaded with tungsten and other precious cargo from the Far East was sunk in the Bay of Biscay a couple of months ago.

* * *

Desalting Salt Water

A PINT of water a day is about the minimum that will sustain life without permanent physical impairment, but to a man adrift on a rubber raft with "water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink," the minimum might as well be a barrel a day. Now a method has been devised to desalt sea water. It is a military—or naval—secret, but the principle is that a chemical reaction has been discovered which crystallizes the salt so that it can be filtered out. This chemical is put up in small briquettes. A special waterproof bag is supplied and with it a stated amount of sea water is scooped up. The briquette is dropped into the water and it rapidly disintegrates. The bag is folded at the top and is then thoroughly kneaded. In about twenty minutes the salt in the water has been crystallized around particles of the chemical. The bag is provided with a nozzle which contains a built-in filter, through which the water is sucked. It is now in mass production. To a sailor or airman adrift on the sea, it is by a wide margin the most important of all inventions to come out of the war. No more need any of them perish of thirst.

* * *

Fast Burning

A BRITISH scientist, Prof. Bernal, explains that a ton of TNT hasn't much more energy than a ton of coal. It burns faster, that is all. Perhaps we are nearing the limit of destructibility per pound of explosive unless some means is found to release the internal energy of the atom. One trouble with very sensitive explosives is that they may go off prematurely and do the damage in the wrong place. There is no best type of bomb, as there are many different things bombs have to do. The cheapest way to destroy a city would be to ignite it and then let the energy stored up in its own combustibles complete the destruction. If this could be done with one match the cost would be negligible. But fires can be put out, or they may burn themselves out, so many incendiary bombs are dropped in a good bombing job.

The blast of a bomb is like a violent sound wave, and near the place of origin may travel ten times as fast. The direct danger is from splinters and from concussion, which may even collapse the chest and injure the lungs. At greater distances it will knock a person down so the best thing to do is to lie down, by which action splinters are also avoided. The blast waves travel in straight lines and the violence rapidly decreases with distance. Behind a wall, if it doesn't collapse, or behind a knoll, it may not be felt at all. The destructive power of bombs is roughly proportional to the weight of the explosive they carry.

* * *

Rough-on-Lice

WHEN the Allied armies occupied southern Italy they found the mayor of a village to be a former New Yorker who had been home to Italy on a visit when he was trapped by the war. He had a son-in-law who had been in the Italian army. "When he came home," said the father-in-law, "he had three pounds of lice on him." This is one horror of war that is now controlled. A new chemical has been developed which is deadlier to lice than any other insecticide. It is a powder and one sprinkling on soldier's clothing provides anti-lice protection for a full month.

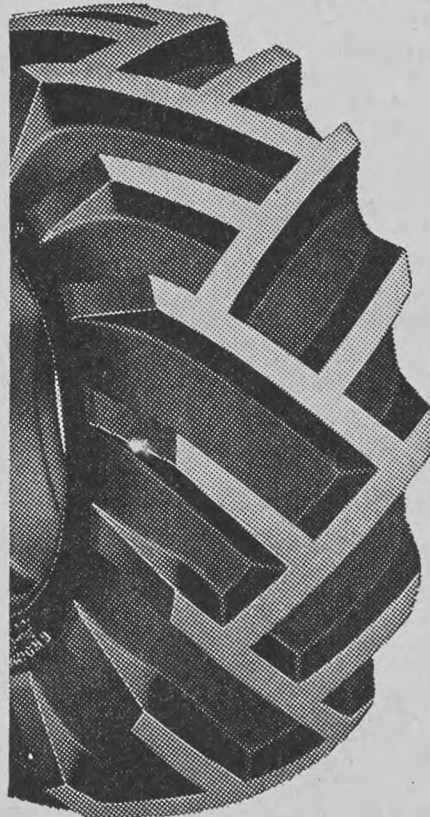


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NEWS

of AGRICULTURE

No Real Surplus of Meat

THE lack of sufficient shipping space, particularly ocean vessels, to move meat and meat products out of cold storage has given rise to some uncertainty as to the demand for beef. Further confusion was caused by a remark in the House of Commons by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Ilsley, to the effect that there was a possibility meat rationing might be temporarily removed. Later, a bare possibility became a fact and as from March 1, meat rationing was temporarily lifted. It is anticipated that rationing will be resumed as soon as the shipping situation eases, since the overall need for meat would appear to be as great as ever.

Lack of transportation facilities, has caused the cold storage facilities in Canada and the United States to be severely taxed. As at January 1, Canadian cold storage holdings of beef, veal, pork and mutton were more than 30 million pounds higher than a year ago, and of this, more than 20 million pounds was pork. Beef in storage was 20 per cent higher than a year ago. Hog marketings in Canada for the eleven weeks ending February 5, were 2,385,599, or 56 per cent greater than during the same period in 1942-43. For these eleven weeks, the weekly average number of hog carcasses graded was 216,872, as compared with an average of 138,894 for the same period a year ago.

All this means a severe tax on transportation and storage facilities, and until transport can be found for the bacon and meat being stored in Canada for Britain, the situation cannot be eased. About 50,000 head of market cattle reached Canadian markets last year in excess of 1942, but there were fewer cows and calves than in the year previous. It would appear also that about 50,000 heifers and cows were retained on farms in 1943 for breeding purposes. With 460,000 head more cattle in western Canada on June 1, 1943, than the year previous, and with average dressed weight per carcass having increased from 467 pounds in 1941, to 510 pounds in 1943, it is estimated that marketings of cattle for the first half of 1944 will show an increase of about 15 per cent, but that the average quality may not be as good as last year. The open winter will no doubt increase early marketings.

High Percentage Farm Machinery Imported

THE War Expenditures Committee of the House of Commons recommended recently that Canadian implement manufacturers should study the possibility of manufacturing a much higher percentage of Canada's farm equipment needs in this country. From 1937 to 1942, farm machinery sales in Canada have ranged from \$30 million to \$52 million, and imports from \$17 million to \$30 million; or from 46 to 64 per cent of total sales. Expressed in percentage of farm machinery produced in Canada, the value of imported machinery has ranged from 87 to 136 per cent of Canadian production.

U.S. Machinery Co-operative Expands

THE National Farm Machinery Co-operative, Shelbyville, Indiana, a part interest in which is held by Canadian Farm Implements, the Canadian co-operative implement organization, which was in the process of organizing before the war, has recently bought out a third implement company. The first two to be purchased were The Corn Belt Manufacturing Company, of Waterloo, Iowa, which manufactured corn pickers, and The Universal Milking Machine Company, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, which manufactured milking machines. The

last purchase is The Ohio Cultivator Company, of Bellevue, Ohio, which manufactures cultivators, potato hoes, baling presses, one-way discs, shovel plows, corn and cotton planters, grain drills, hay loaders, rakes, mowers, manure spreaders and garden tractors, and has been established since 1881. The purchase price was reported at about one million dollars cash. The National Farm Machinery Co-operative at the parent plant in Shelbyville, Indiana, manufactures tractors. There are said to be eleven state and regional co-operatives, comprising about one million members, all of whom are affiliated with the National Farm Machinery Co-operative.



W. J. Parker, President, Manitoba Pool Elevators Ltd., who was elected Vice-President of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture at Quebec City recently and has also received a recent appointment to the Board of Governors of the CBC.

Credit Unions Lend Less Money

CREDIT Unions in the United States are finding it more difficult in wartime to lend money to their members. Restrictions on instalment buying, and the high level of income during wartime have evidently made members less dependent on small loans. The U.S. Department of Labor reports 10,601 Credit Unions at the end of 1942, with a combined membership (for 9,469 reporting unions) of 3,139,457. Assets totalled \$340,188,694, but loans made during the year had decreased to \$249,660,061 from the 1941 total of \$362,291,005.

U.S. Has Surplus Linseed Oil

OUR neighbors to the south seem to get themselves even more wrapped up in huge figures than we do in Canada during wartime. We have become accustomed to talking about billions of dollars in taxes, debts and war expenditures, and millions of pounds, or acres of this and that; but figures emanating from Washington, because of a much larger population, are even more astounding.

Just now when Canada is talking about increasing her acreage of flax as much as possible for the production of linseed oil and oil cake for feeding purposes, Washington estimates that the 1944 supplies of linseed oil will amount to 1,420,000,000 pounds, the largest on record. This figure is 34 per cent larger than in 1943, and will represent a carry-over at the end of the year of 336 million pounds. To complicate the problem, Russia does not want any larger quantities of lend-lease oil for edible purposes, but wants butter instead. She will get about 100 million pounds of U.S. butter this year. Milk production is expected to be down about 2 billion pounds in the U.S. this year, or an amount equivalent to the total milk produced last year in the province of Saskatchewan;

and it is expected that the butter consumption per capita will have to be reduced from 12.5 pounds in 1943 to 12.1 pounds in 1944.

Keep Participation Certificates Safe

DURING a February House of Commons debate in Ottawa, an intimation was given by the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of agriculture, that farmers would do well to carefully preserve participation certificates from the 1943 crop. He said, "Every farm product grown in Canada is being sold today at prices which are at parity or above parity, and I do not exclude the recent sales of wheat."

"Wheat is being taken in by the government on a guaranteed floor of \$1.25 per bushel, and is being sold in the markets of the world at prices up toward \$1.50. Every farmer who delivers a bushel of wheat under that program is given a participation certificate, which entitles him to the earnings of the wheat which is being delivered to the markets of the world at the present time, or which will be delivered in future."

It seems to be clear enough that participation certificates issued by the Canadian Wheat Board for deliveries by farmers in the current crop year will be worth money, and should be carefully preserved. It would be idle to speculate how much they will be worth above the floor price. It has been the experience on every occasion when participation certificates have been issued, that considerable sums of money remain unclaimed, because farmers who have received participation certificates have either lost them, or deemed them worth nothing and have failed to take up the money due them. Even if participation certificates turn out to be worth nothing at all, it still costs nothing to keep them safe in case they are worth something. In the present instance, it looks as though they will be worth good money.

Appointed Dominion Entomologist

H. G. CRAWFORD, M.Sc., B.S.A., was appointed Dominion Entomologist late in January, to succeed the late Dr. L. S. McLaine. Mr. Crawford first joined the staff of the Dominion Department of Agriculture as a summer



H. G. Crawford, M.Sc., B.S.A., appointed Dominion Entomologist to succeed the late Dr. L. S. McLaine.

assistant in 1916 and 1917, was later lecturer in entomology at the Agricultural College, Guelph, and in 1920 again joined the staff of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Since 1925 he has been Chief, Division of Field Crops and Garden Insects.

Canadian Cash Farm Income

THE cash income received from the sale of Canadian farm products in 1943 reached a new high level, according to figures issued in February by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The estimated returns were \$1,397,000,000, or \$282,000,000 more than in 1942. This higher cash income was distributed over all provinces in Canada, although the greatest percentage increase accrued to the prairie provinces. Higher sales of livestock in Saskatchewan and Alberta and poor crops in eastern Canada, as well as the sale of considerable grain from the 1942 crops contributed to this effect.

In round millions of dollars, the total cash income of farmers in the different provinces was as follows, with the comparable figure for 1942 in brackets: Prince Edward Island, \$15.9 (\$12.7); Nova Scotia, \$30.6 (\$26.0); New Brunswick, \$34.5 (\$27.3); Quebec, \$200.0 (\$176.9); Ontario, \$389.1 (\$355.1); Manitoba, \$136.2 (\$101.2); Saskatchewan, \$311.4 (\$195.5); Alberta, \$223.1 (\$175.5); British Columbia, \$55.8 (\$44.7).

British Farm Organization Strong

BBRITISH organized farmers support the National Farmers Union (N.F.U.), which has a membership of about 145,000 and an estimated expenditure this year of £60,775. A 40-year-old President (J. K. Knowles) and a 36-year-old Vice-President (J. Turner) were elected at a recent annual meeting, after considerable discussion throughout England as to the merits of employing a high salaried "super-man" president. The new President was elected Vice-President last October, and succeeds Capt. J. Templeton.

The N. F. U. is currently engaged in a serious dispute with the Minister of Agriculture, Mr. R. S. Hudson, over the interpretation of a pledge given to farmers in 1940, covering the revision of prices to meet substantial increases in costs of production. In January the N. F. U. appealed directly to Mr. Churchill, who refused to intervene, and the Minister faced a critical House of Commons. The retiring President of the N. F. U., Capt. Templeton, announced that the N. F. U. would fight to the last, on what was considered to be an issue of faith and straight dealing between the farmers and the government.

Wool Supplies In North America

WHEN the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor, there was an immediate cry for more production of sheep and wool in Canada and the United States, owing to the difficulties which confronted shipping and importation from Australia and New Zealand, the world's great sheep raising countries. In recent months the United States has been piling up huge surpluses of wool, which seem now to be giving rise to some uncertainty as to the future. Normal consumption of wool in the United States is about 600 million pounds yearly, and on January 1 there was at least two years' normal supply in store. In addition there was 470 million pounds of wool held in the United States under bond by England.

United States wool production is about 500 million pounds yearly, and during 1942 and 1943, consumption had risen to more than a billion pounds per year.

American wool growers are worried for fear Defense Supplies Corp., which bought a great deal of Australian wool, and now has 320 million pounds of foreign wool on hand, will dump it on the domestic market, whereas it was originally understood that it would be sold abroad.

"THE FARMALL SYSTEM"

Prime Mover

-- for the Nation's Fighting Farms!



Cultivation like this is an outstanding FARMALL job. Notice how the plants, even at this height, are not damaged by the equipment, yet cultivating is clean as a whistle.

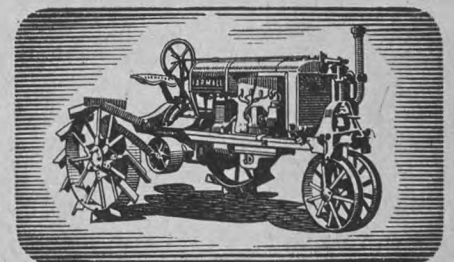
For more than four years this country has been arming, farming, and fighting its way to Victory. Canadian farmers are working as they never have worked before to supply all the food that is needed for the nation, for the Armed Forces, and for our Allies.

Tens of thousands of tractors and all the machines that go with them are a major resource of the Dominion. They are proof of the fact that between two world wars this country *armed its agriculture*.

The foundation of this wartime armor is the FARMALL SYSTEM, a way of power farming practiced by more farmers than any other method. The heart of this system is the sturdy FARMALL Tractor, the *prime mover* on power jobs throughout rural Canada. For twenty years it has been the most popular tractor for one basic reason. The FARMALL design makes possible the most efficient working units of machines and power for farms of every size and kind.

There will be more new FARMALLS this year, but still not enough to go around. Your International Harvester dealer will help you work out the most efficient way to raise more of the food that fights for freedom. He's your supply man for the entire FARMALL SYSTEM.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
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The Original Farmall - Born in 1923

20th Anniversary of the FARMALL IDEA

This is the tractor that was designed at the start as the *power* half of an implement-tractor unit. Every improvement in 20 years of constant development has increased the efficiency of the implement-tractor team. Today the FARMALL leads because it powers the most productive mechanized team on farms everywhere.

It's FARMALL
THAT LEADS THE WAY **TODAY!**

Here's a fighter who can help



*Keep
Fighting
Machines
Fit...*

HAVE you ever thought of your Cletrac dealer as a "fighter" who can help you keep your fighting equipment fit to fight? Your Cletrac Tru-Traction tractor is a fighting machine—to be kept in fighting trim by frequent inspection, correct lubrication and proper tune-up.

Doubtless you know your Cletrac dealer pretty well, but have you kept in touch with him in the wartime maintenance of your Cletracs?

Here's how your Cletrac dealer stands ready to help you get the most from your equipment:

1. Supply trained, expert service men who can aid you in maintaining and repairing your Cletracs so that they provide dependable, economical performance.
2. Give you the benefit of his years of experience in sound advice, and help you do what often seems impossible in keeping equipment working.
3. Assist you in furnishing and making out the necessary forms required under government regulations to secure any vital repair parts.

You'll find, too, that he carries as adequate a stock of parts as war conditions permit.



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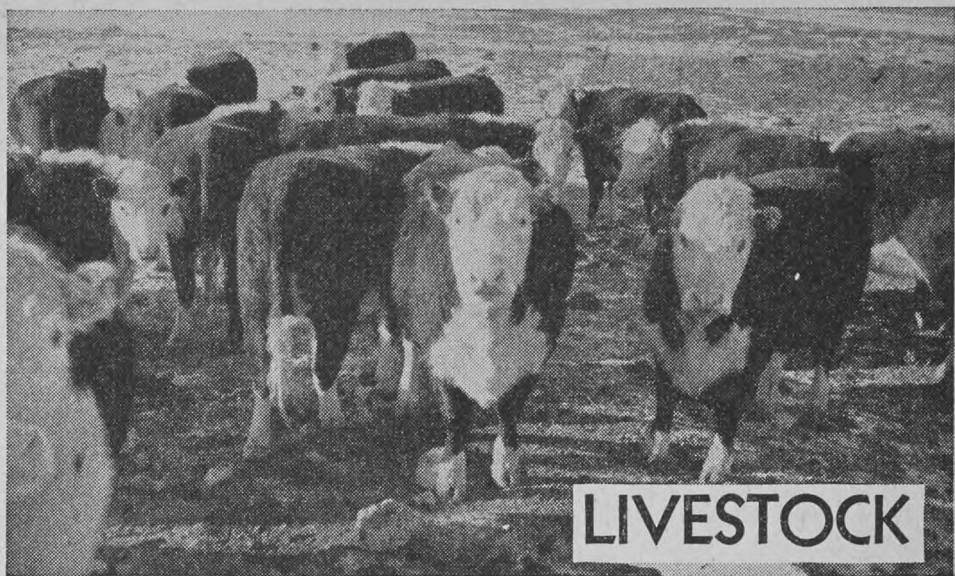
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it's good!*

"MIRACLE"
GROWING MASH

42-42

THE **OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS**

COMPANY
LIMITED



LIVESTOCK

Cattle marketing seems to have reached a critical stage at present under artificial wartime restrictions. Cattle of this type must be guaranteed a ready market at full value under any marketing system.

Time To Move in Cattle Marketing

THERE is a strange and scarcely understandable reluctance on the part of producers of cattle in western Canada to come to grips with the problem of selling their cattle to advantage. The gyrations of the cattle market are hardly explainable on any other basis than the attempt to mix artificial control with freedom of enterprise. The welfare of the livestock industry is not a primary consideration in determining market prices, as is shown clearly by the fact that producers of good and choice cattle do not ordinarily receive the premium necessary if these classes of cattle are to be encouraged, and the poorer, lighter and unfinished types discouraged.

Surely one of the first considerations in the marketing of any farm product is that the producer should be paid for what he produces, and that the quality of his production should be given due and sufficient weight. Also, it is clearly in the interest of the producer of cattle that increased domestic consumption should be encouraged in every way possible. It seems correct to say that the voluntary use of red and blue labeled beef has done very little to establish sound ideas of quality in the minds of consumers. Few retailers pay any attention to it, and most housewives know nothing about it.

The voluntary grading of retail meat has been in existence now since 1929, and followed the formation of the Joint Beef Committee in 1928. The latter committee was replaced ten years later by the National Advisory Beef Committee, which, while it has been severely criticized, at least initiated in September, 1940, a useful preliminary investigation conducted in Vancouver on the question of selling cattle by carcass grade and weight.

At Moose Jaw some weeks ago, L. B. Thomson, superintendent of the Dominion experimental station, Swift Cur-

rent, who was chairman of the subcommittee conducting this investigation, reviewed the work of his subcommittee and recommended much wider and more complete investigations on the more important Canadian markets. The Saskatchewan Live Stock Board meeting later requested the Dominion government to establish a complete set of grading standards for dressed beef.

It would appear that ranchers are among the severest critics of any suggestion that their cattle might ultimately be sold and graded on the rail. Any objection brought forward so far, in advance of any definite proposal by the government, can hardly be regarded as anything but a prejudice, which has been defined as an opinion without any visible means of support. There is nevertheless, an understandable reluctance on the part of producers, especially in view of the distrust of the packer which is so generally in evidence, to allow their livestock to get beyond their control before it is actually sold. We feel that, as in the case of the rail grading of hogs, this reluctance is founded on something more apparent than real. Any scheme for improvement, however, should give due weight to this factor.

The future of the cattle business in western Canada is surely not so safe and secure that producers who plan to stay with the business can afford to miss any opportunity of putting it on a sounder basis. For this reason, as well as because of the fact that selling on the basis of quality is fundamental to the sound conduct of any modern business, cattle producers should be more energetic, and press the government for full and complete investigation looking to the possibility of a much more satisfactory system of marketing cattle than exists at present. Fact finding is a necessary preliminary to any scheme that may be satisfactorily developed in the future.—H.S.F.

High Feed Value in Good Hay

THE definite shortage of protein supplies throughout North America means that the greatest of care must be taken, not only to use available supplies economically, but to increase them by growing the maximum quantity of protein feed on the farm. The dairy farmer especially should keep this in mind, because, while the dairy cow is primarily a large user of roughages, her ration will require a substantial amount of protein in order to balance the roughages she eats, and produce the largest quantity of milk.

Undoubtedly the best sources of protein among all home-grown feeds, are the legumes, such as alfalfa and the various clovers. These crops, however, if they are to contain the highest percentages of protein, must be cut at the proper stage. For example, analysis has shown that alfalfa, cut before it has bloomed, contained 14.2 per cent digestible protein; but if the crop is not cut until after blooming, the percentage of digestible protein may have decreased to 8.6 per cent; in which case nearly half of the most valuable ingredient in the feed will have been lost.

An effective way of comparing the relative protein values of different home-grown feeds is to compare their nutritive ratios. This term means simply the proportion, or ratio, between the amount of digestible, crude protein in a given amount of the feed, and the amount of digestible carbohydrates and fats in the same quantity of the same feed. A nutritive ratio for alfalfa of 1:3.9 therefore, simply means that for every one part of digestible crude protein in 100 pounds of alfalfa, there are 3.9 parts, or pounds, of digestible carbohydrates and fats. So, when we compare this low nutritive ratio for alfalfa with a nutritive ratio of 1:15.2 for Timothy hay, it is easy to see how much richer alfalfa is in protein, than Timothy.

A more striking illustration, which has a direct bearing on the superior value of well-cured green alfalfa, containing the maximum proportion of the total leaves of the plant, is found by comparing the nutritive ratios of the alfalfa stems alone, and of the leaves alone. In the leaves alone, there is a nutritive ratio of 2.5; but in the stems alone, the ratio is 1 to 26.6. This simple

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A chartered bank is the custodian not only of your money on deposit but also of your secrets concerning that money.

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ment laying down all of the conditions which safeguard your money.

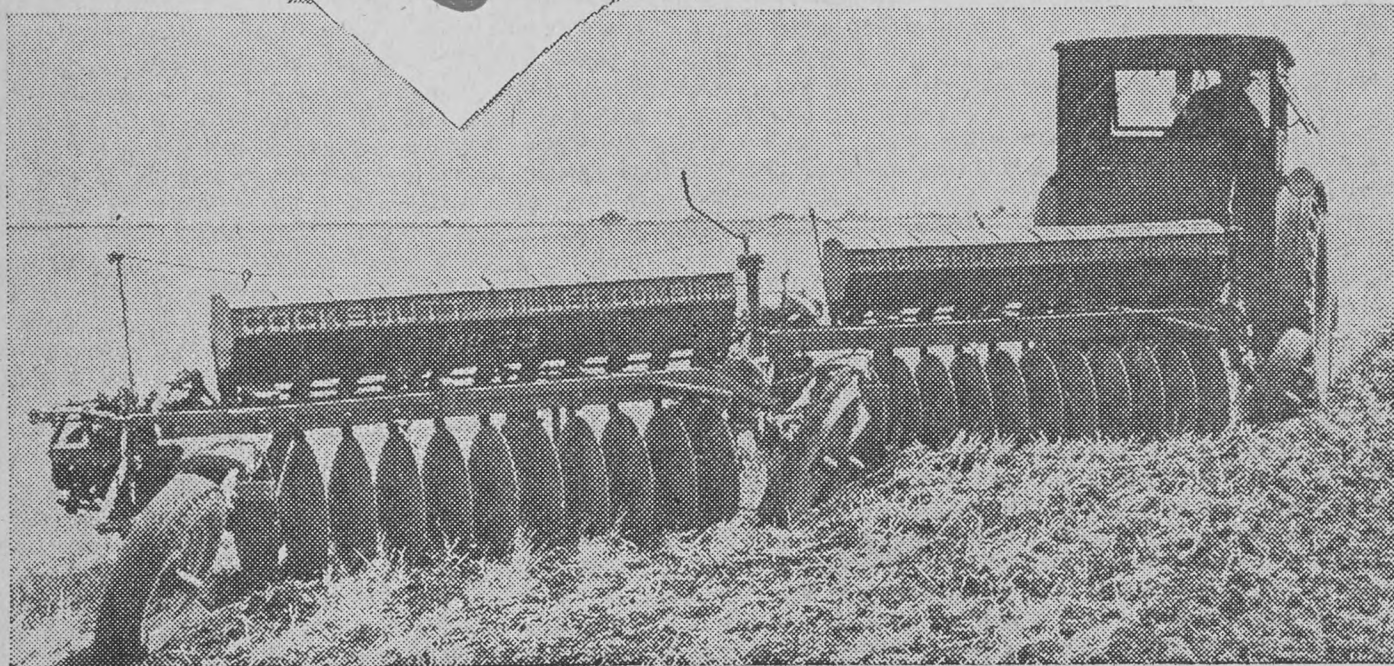
Ten competing chartered banks are the very opposite of a State Monopoly such as would come about if all the banks were rolled into one by nationalization. Under State Monopoly, if you failed to get accommodation at the one bank, you could not go to any one of nine others to seek it. **You can today.**



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- Land wheel has Timken Roller Bearings for lighter draft and longer life.
- Timken Roller Bearings on the screw levers provide easier depth and levelling adjustment.
- Strongly braced, overhead frame construction, provides maximum clearance, eliminating plugging.
- New type, end thrust ball-bearings, sealed against dust and dirt, for disc gang ensure light draft.
- Cockshutt rear wheel assembly permits right hand turns without strain.
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- Cockshutt's positive sowing mechanism plus broadcast seeding method assures efficient seeding . . . bigger crops.

"Once over all over" . . . it Plows . . . it seeds . . . it tills.

● If your present plow, drill or tillage equipment is worn out . . . don't handicap yourself during the season to come with makeshift equipment . . . get 1944 off to a grand start by using a *triple-duty* Cockshutt Tiller Combine. Once over the land with this time- and labour-saving tool and the job is done . . . your soil is turned . . . your seed planted at the moisture level, *just the right depth* for quicker, more rapid germination. Besides speeding up seeding, the Cockshutt Tiller Combine minimizes soil disturbance, promotes rapid, healthy growth by conserving valuable moisture. It controls weeds and reduces seeding costs by approximately 50%. It is unexcelled as a summer-fallow implement and is ideal for after-harvest disking. Horse and tractor models . . . a size for every farm.

IMPORTANT

Sale of farm implements is still limited by Government rationing. If you can keep your present equipment in operation by prompt repairs and replacement of genuine Cockshutt Parts, by all means do so. If, however, your need is urgent, make an application, through your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer, for a permit to buy. Use the services of your Authorized Cockshutt Dealer for either repair or replacement, he is ready to serve you in every way possible:

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PLOW COMPANY LIMITED

SMITH FALLS
MONTREAL TRURO

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comparison will indicate that eating poorly cured and over-ripe alfalfa hay from which most of the leaves have been lost, is not a guarantee of any appreciable amount of protein, because the nutritive ratio of wheat chaff is 1 to 24.6, or slightly narrower than that of alfalfa stems.

Another way of showing the value of well-cured legume hay, cut at the proper stage, as compared with inferior hay of the same kind, is illustrated by an experiment conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture. In this experiment, dairy cattle were fed on alfalfa hay cut at three different stages: First, in the initial bloom stage; second, when it was 50 per cent in bloom; and third, when it was in full bloom. Cows fed on the hay cut earliest produced 6,330 pounds of milk per acre. Those fed on alfalfa cut at half-bloom produced 5,254 pounds; while those fed on alfalfa not cut until it was in full bloom, only produced 3,970 pounds of milk per acre.

The heavier yield of milk per acre, from early cut alfalfa, was partly due to the fact that early cutting permitted an extra cutting during the season, which might not be possible in western Canada. Even so, however, the early cut alfalfa will contain a greater quantity of milk-producing nutrients per ton, and should also result in a heavier second crop of pasture or aftermath.

The Veterinary Medicine Chest

CONVENIENT veterinary service is extremely limited in many parts of the prairies. Consequently, every livestock raiser would do well to establish a moderate veterinary medicine chest. Aside from the work of professional veterinarians, where they can be obtained, there are advisory and regulatory services available in all provinces. The veterinary laboratory of the University of Saskatchewan, at Saskatoon, will diagnose infectious diseases if suitable specimens are forwarded to the laboratory; will examine milk samples for the recognition of other diseases; and identify internal and external parasites, as well as test blood samples for contagious abortion of cattle. The laboratory also produces and sells bacterins for equine distemper and influenza and for grubs in cattle. The same is true with regard to vaccine and anti-serum for equine encephalomyelitis.

Where contagious diseases are present or suspected, such as mange in horses and cattle, sheep scab, hog cholera, and glanders, the Health of Animals Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, should be notified, or the nearest officer of that division. The Department of Veterinary Science at the University of Saskatchewan, suggests the following list of useful drugs and remedies for first aid use on the farm. The dosages suggested are for a horse or cow, although it is to be remembered that cattle take a larger dose than horses.

Castor Oil (colts and calves)	4 to 8 tbsp.
Epsom Salts (cattle)	½ to 2 pounds
Glauber Salts (cattle)	½ to 2 pounds
Sweet Spirits of Nitre	2 to 4 tbsp.
Sulphuric Ether	2 to 4 tbsp.
Nitrate of Potash	1 to 4 tsp.
Sodium Bicarbonate	1 to 8 tbsp.
Potassium Chlorate	1 to 3 tsp.
Powdered Ginger	2 to 8 tsp.
Iodide of Potash	1 to 2 tsp.
Powdered Nux Vomica	½ to 2 tsp.
Quinine	½ to 2 tsp.
Turpentine	1 to 4 tbsp.
Chalk	1 to 8 tbsp.
Iron Sulphate	
(Piglets 4-5 grains)	1 to 2 tsp.
Reduced Iron	
(Piglets 4-5 grains)	1 to 2 tsp.

Generally, only common household utensils are available for measuring quantities of liquid, so the following information will be helpful. Here again, it must be remembered that household utensils vary a great deal in size, and the information below represents the smaller sizes.

1 teaspoon	—1 dram—	⅛ ounce.
1 dessertspoon	—2 drams—	¼ ounce.
1 tablespoon	—4 drams—	½ ounce.
1 wineglass	—2 ounces.	
1 waterglass	—8 to 10 ounces.	
1 teacup	—5 to 7 ounces.	

SAVE THAT COW!

Make it a
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Add a few drops of Rex Wheat Germ Oil to regular rations and make a profitable producer of every organically right animal on your farm. Rex Oil prevents and corrects non-organic breeding troubles because it supplies in concentrated form factors necessary for successful breeding.

Start using inexpensive Rex Oil now and make profits. Results guaranteed or your money refunded. Sold at feed and drug stores. 4 oz. \$1.25; 20 oz. \$5.00. Write for FREE booklet.

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SASKATCHEWAN CATTLE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION SALES

Exhibition Grounds, Regina
March 30th and 31st, 1944
Over 300 Head of Pure-Bred
Males and Females

Herefords, Shorthorns, Aberdeen-Angus

A Sale of Cattle for the Benefit of War Charities will be held in conjunction with this Sale. Thirty pure-bred females of various breeds have been donated by Saskatchewan Breeders.

A Sale of Registered Bred Sows will be held by the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association on **WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29th at 1.30 p.m.**

Catalogs may be obtained from the Secretary: Alex Hall, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

The order of Cattle Sale will be as follows:

ABERDEEN-ANGUS
Thursday morning—March 30th

SHORTHORNS
Thursday, 11 a.m.—March 30th
Immediately following Aberdeen-Angus Sale

CHARITY SALE
Friday morning—March 31st

HEREFORDS
Friday, 11 a.m.—March 31st
Immediately following Charity Sale

TERMS OF SALE: CASH

For Catalogs write the Secretary:

C. E. Beveridge, Department of Agriculture, Regina

Stallion Service Record Book

THE Country Guide Stallion Service Record Book will again be available for stallion owners, at a price of \$1.00, postpaid, to any address in Canada. The Stallion Service Record Book not only contains reliable information on the care of the stallion during the breeding season, but it offers, primarily, a good method of keeping track of payments due for stallion services. Substantially bound, it contains 100 numbered forms as well as provision for a complete index, so that the particulars with regard to any service may be looked up in the minimum of time. Address orders to The Country Guide Ltd., 290 Vaughan St., Winnipeg, Man.

Watch the Lice and Ticks

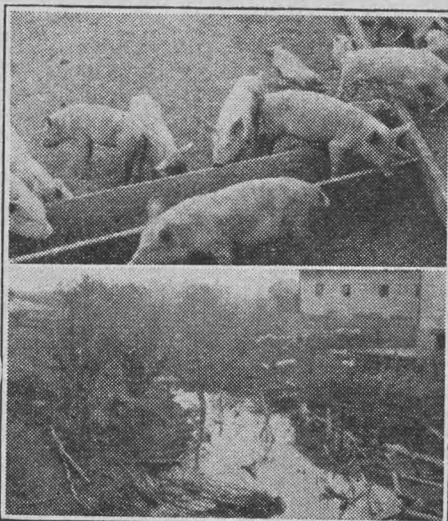
DURING the coming months farmers, stockmen, and sheep raisers will notice lice and ticks increasing on their animals.

One farmer advised me to rub ashes on the back of horses and cattle for a few days in succession, but I prefer Derris powder, because I have used it with excellent success. I understand that Pyrethrum powder is just as good, but I have not used it.

These powders can be mixed with equal parts of flour, or cornstarch, and then applied with a spice shaker, a tooth powder tin, or a salt shaker. For sheep, we parted the wool and dusted the powder next to their skin, and by evening ticks were all dead; it also killed the eggs of "ticks to be." We used one pound of Derris powder for two ewes and three lambs.

I don't like dipping sheep because it takes more time, it's dangerous, it costs more, and it must be done in warm weather. After dipping the ewes, the lambs cannot suck for several hours—until the ewe is dry, and until her udder has been washed with clean water to remove the poison. But, if they are powdered the lambs can suck without danger, so I think it has an advantage that dipping has not got, except when the shepherd has hundreds of 'em, and he has a dipping tank, a drain-off platform and plenty of help and time. But for a farmer, powder is easier and cheaper.

Anyone raising sheep should not neglect to get rid of these ticks, if he expects to make money from his flock of sheep.—Harvey Helm, Ebenezer, Sask.



These pigs were unthrifty and many died. The lower picture shows their environment which, though they were well fed with grain and supplements, was productive of worms and disease.

Range Forage and Its Value

RANGE stock should be removed in early April from the winter range where brush pastures and other form of shelter are generally available, to upland areas which are not injured by trampling as much as the low-lying areas. It is recommended also from the Manyberries Range Experimental Station that areas not supplied with permanent water should be grazed in the spring, since water is generally available until early summer. For summer and early fall use, plenty of short, nutritious grass will produce maximum gain.

Work done at Manyberries indicates that livestock can make maximum growth during the spring and early

A GREAT ADVANCE in MILKING



THE DE LAVAL SPEEDWAY METHOD OF FAST MILKING

- MORE MILK
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- LESS STRIPPINGS
- HEALTHIER UDDERS
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- PLEASES THE COW

The De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking . . . consisting of six easy steps . . . is the greatest advance in the science of milking since the introduction of the modern milking machine. It accomplishes all of the highly important results shown above . . . by fitting the milking operation to the cow's natural principles of milk "let-down" and ejection.

Any dairyman using a milking machine can improve his results by following the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking . . . which, however, is most effective when used with the fast milking De Laval Milkers. Write your nearest De Laval office below for complete information on the De Laval Speedway Method of Fast Milking.



TAKE GOOD CARE OF YOUR DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

New De Laval Separators are now available . . . but observance of the following points will help your present De Laval to give you the longest, most efficient service which was built into it.

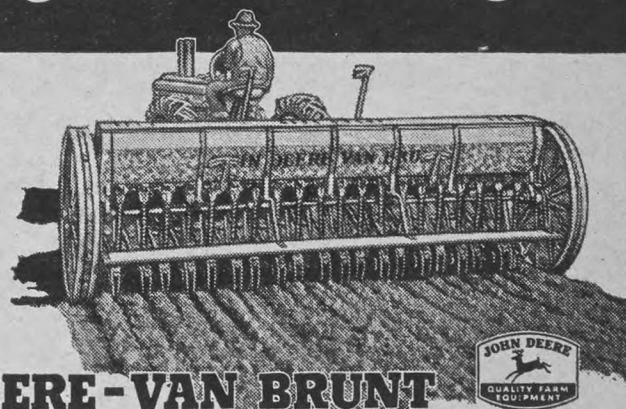
1. Use only De Laval Separator Oil and check lubrication system as directed.
2. Wash bowl and tinware immediately after each time separator is used.
3. Turn bowl nut down firmly.

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Help Yourself to BIGGER YIELDS

• John Deere-Van Brunt Model "EE" Grain Drill with adjustable-gate, fluted force-feeds. Positive power lift and screw-type depth regulator assure easy operation. Choice of furrow openers.

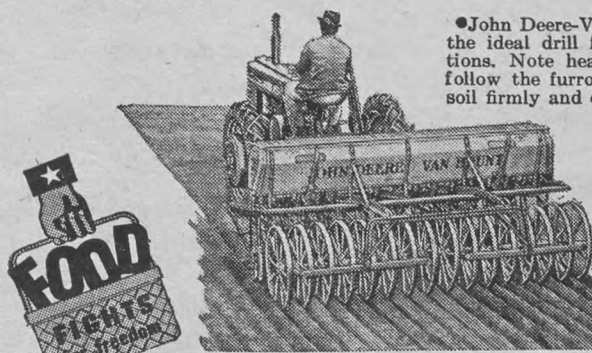


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Seed your grain with a dependable John Deere-Van Brunt Grain Drill—the drill that plants uniform quantities of seed at even depth—promotes full, even stands and big yields.

John Deere-Van Brunt Drills are built with fluted force-feeds that

sow all seeds in almost any desired quantity per acre. Good materials and sturdy construction assure many years of trouble-free seeding service. Dustproof, flint-hard, chilled iron bearings for single-disk or double-disk run smoothly and silently in a bath of oil.



• John Deere-Van Brunt Model "LL", the ideal drill for blowing soil conditions. Note heavy steel wheels which follow the furrow openers to pack the soil firmly and evenly over the seed.

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Thousands healed by our advanced method. No leg straps, no elastic, no plasters. No pressure on hips or spine. Flexo pad. Different from all others. Endorsed by doctors, mechanics, clerks, everywhere. Very light. **INEXPENSIVE, GUARANTEED.** Write for information and trial offer.

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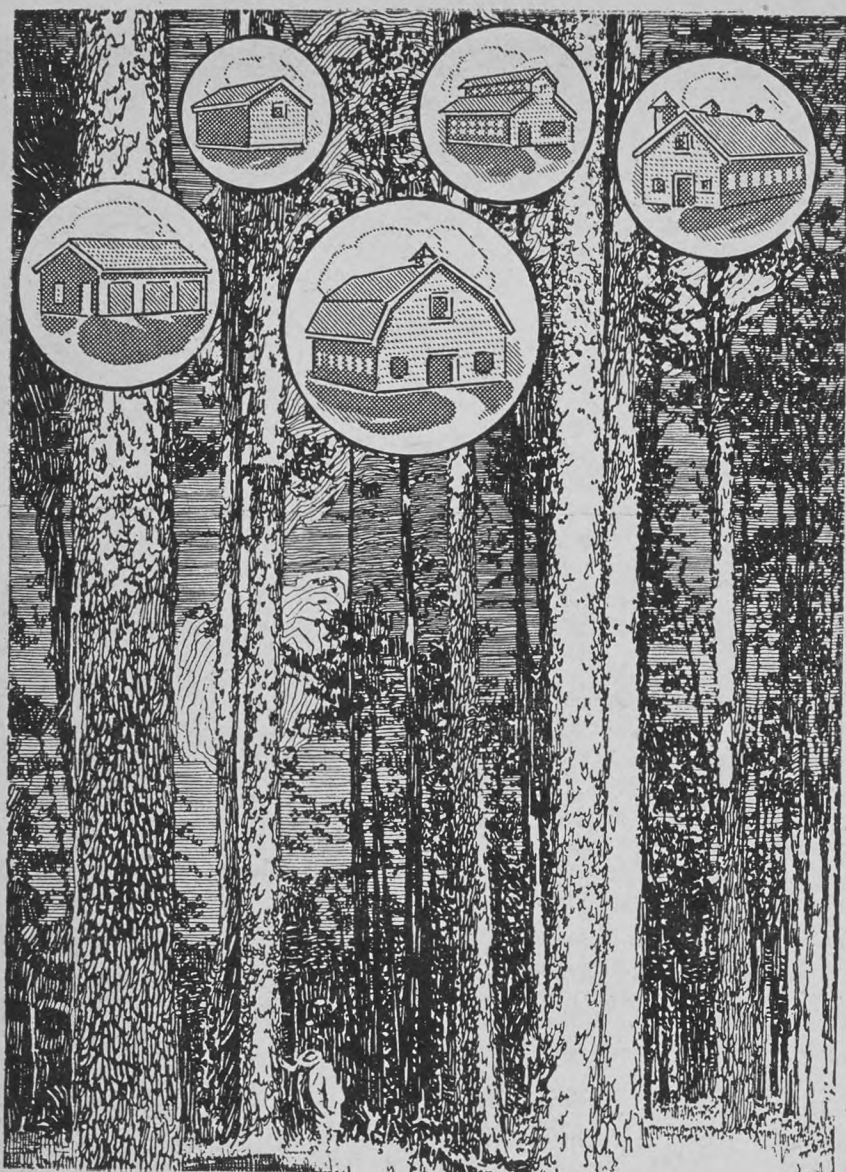


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War effort and export quotas have taken such a great percentage of Canada's normal lumber production, that, in order to make materials available for essential civilian work, it was necessary to produce more lumber.

So, to supplement the production of the established operators, and to provide lumber for farmers to store grain and raise livestock, Beaver Lumber financed new cutting and milling operations, and succeeded, to some extent, in providing lumber for the needs of the local community—a difficult task of which we are justly proud.

Our customers, appreciating the situation, have accepted the lumber we have made available—not always what they would want—and have “made it do,” knowing it was the best to be had.

To enable us to serve you better, you are invited to bring your building problems to your nearest Beaver yard as early as possible. You are assured of receiving the best advice, assistance and materials available.



BEAVER LUMBER COMPANY LIMITED

summer months on nearly all common range prairie grasses, which are sufficiently high in nutrients and minerals during this period. It has been found, however, that as soon as the grass begins to cure, many species show a deficiency in protein and phosphorus, which becomes characteristic during the fall, winter, and early spring months. Common grasses have an average protein content of 15 per cent during the growing period; by the time seed has set, this figure is reduced by 50 per cent, and is further reduced to 5 per cent by the time the plant is cured.

Russian thistle contains more protein after winter exposure than do the native grasses in the fall, after they have been cured. It also contains substantially more calcium than the grasses. The ordinary round-stemmed slough grass contains over three times as much phosphorus as the majority of range grasses. Crested wheat grass, collected in April before native grasses begin to grow, showed 36 per cent of protein, and .4 per cent of phosphorus; in the leaf stage, these percentages drop to 15 per cent and .24 per cent; and in the flower stage, which occurs only a few days later, the percentages were only 10 and .19 per cent.

It is pointed out that for normal growth and development of livestock there should be at least 8 per cent protein, and .2 per cent of phosphorus. Willows are exceptionally rich in phosphorus; and ordinary sage brush, even after winter exposure, is high in both phosphorus and protein. Sand grass, which sheep and cattle will only eat when they have to, has less than 2 per cent of protein after winter exposure, and only 5 per cent when cured in the summer. Of interest too, is the fact, emanating from Manyberries, that the common foxtail, or wild barley, contains as much as 25 per cent protein in the growing stage, which is about 10 per cent more than most grasses. It is also above average in phosphorus content. The highest protein content of any native grass collected at Manyberries, was 29 per cent in the leaf stage for Indian millet, or Indian rice grass.

Treat For Warble Grubs Now

GRUBS of the Warble fly, which began to cut holes in the skin along the backs of cattle in February, are becoming more abundant, and are growing this month. Some of them will mature and drop out, where they will lie on the ground and change to pupae, from which the heel flies will emerge from April to June.

Strong campaigns to reduce losses from Warble fly have been under way in the three prairie provinces each year, and gradually more animals are being treated, and the losses from this pest are decreasing. The Alberta Department of Agriculture estimates that the annual loss per animal in that province is between \$5 and \$10; and it is stated that 60 per cent of Alberta hides are known to be unfit for fine quality leather, because of perforations made by the grub of the Warble fly.

Community action is the best method of controlling these pests, and an attempt is being made to secure as many Warble-free areas as possible, in each of the western provinces. The job of

ridding any community from Warble flies is not as serious as it might seem, and the most important requirement is that people living in the community get together and determine to stamp it out.

Any individual, or group of individuals, desiring to treat his own herd, and not knowing how to go about it, or who is willing to help organize his community for Warble fly control, should get in touch with his district representative of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, or write direct to the Livestock Branch of the Provincial Department at either Edmonton, Regina, Winnipeg, or Victoria. This should be done without delay so that plans can be made and supplies of Warble powder arranged for. It is estimated that in Alberta last year, 350,000 head of cattle were treated for Warble grub, and it is hoped that at least 700,000 head can be treated this year. The Warbles drop to the ground earlier in parts of Alberta than they do in Saskatchewan and Manitoba, and it is necessary, if treatment is to be effective, for it to be given before any of the grubs drop from the backs of cattle.

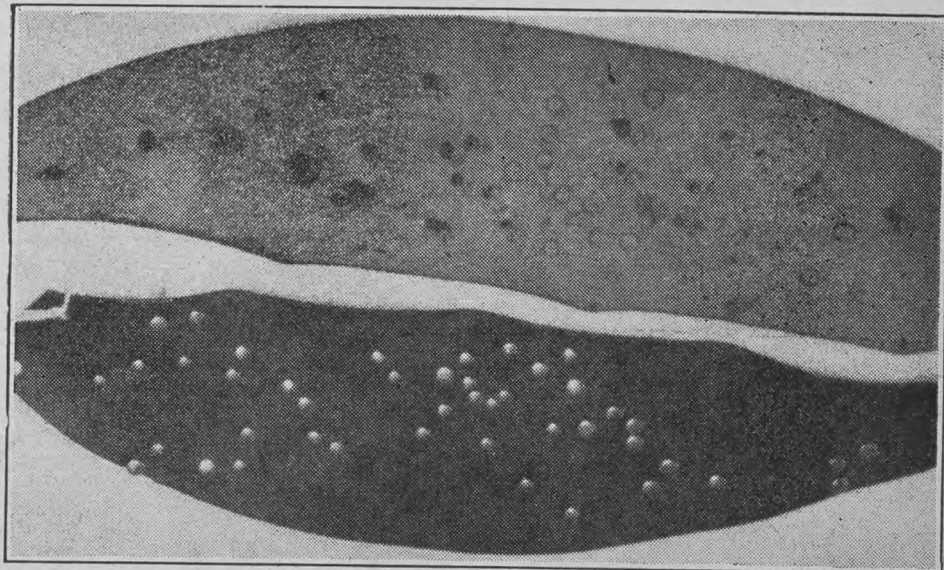
Summer vs. Winter-Fed Pigs

OVER the prairie provinces it is not customary on the majority of farms to require two litters per year from a sow. This is largely due to the fact that hog-house construction and equipment on a great many farms is not such as to provide ideal conditions for winter litters. Nevertheless, there are a considerable number of western hog producers who regularly secure three litters in two years, and in some cases, two litters per year.

The more intensive production is quite feasible in Manitoba, according to R. M. Hopper, of the Dominion experimental farm, Brandon, who says that under Manitoba conditions bacon hogs can be reared with little more cost in winter than in summer; and he argues that two litters per year from mature sows helps substantially to reduce overhead production costs. Even in wartime, also, the labor situation on many farms is less acute in winter than in summer.

Mr. Hopper reports that 458 pigs have been used at Brandon, since 1939, in feeding tests. Of these, 238 were from litters farrowed in March and April and fed indoors until market weight was reached. The remainder, numbering 220, were farrowed in September and housed during the winter in cheaply constructed A-shaped cabins. Meal rations, protein supplements, and pilchardene oil were the same with each lot. The tests in all cases were begun when the pigs reached the age of seventy days, and an average weight of between forty and fifty pounds.

There were three deaths among the pigs fed in summer, and eight among those fed in winter, which gives a death rate of 1.3 per cent and 3.6 per cent respectively. It required 369 pounds of feed during the winter months to produce 100 pounds of gain, and 330 pounds during the summer, the increase being 12 per cent during the winter months. Spring farrowed pigs reached market weight at 194 days or an average rate of gain of 1.3 pounds per pig per day, while winter fed pigs required 197 days and gained 1.25 pounds per pig per day. The percentage of “A” grade pigs in both cases was approximately the same.



These pieces of leather are from warble-infested hide. A warble grub dropped from each hole, shown by a spot. Warble loss is heavy and can be prevented.



MODERN FARM EQUIPMENT
proves great help in meeting
FOOD PRODUCTION PROGRAMS

MILLIONS OF PEOPLE now starving under enemy occupation yearn for the day of liberation — and with liberation will come hope for relief from the long-endured shortage of food.

In providing the vast quantities of foodstuffs that will be required in the post-war period farmers will find, as they have found during the wartime years, that easily-handled, fast-working, efficient equipment is a great aid. Such equipment will play an important part also in speeding-up the rehabilitation process in those countries where machinery has been depleted due to the war.

The perfection of the Massey-Harris self-propelled combine has brought a new appreciation of the value of modern equipment in making harvesting easier and more profitable and has opened up possibilities for the development of other types of machines offering great advantages in the saving of time, labor and expense.

• • •

If you need new equipment for 1944 have your local Massey-Harris dealer make out your essentiality application form. Farm implements are still distributed under the government rationing plan,—buy Massey-Harris and get the latest and best in design and quality.

MASSEY-HARRIS COMPANY, LIMITED

The Service Arm of the Canadian Farm

TORONTO - MONTREAL - MONCTON - WINNIPEG - BRANDON - REGINA - SASKATOON - SWIFT CURRENT - YORKTON - CALGARY - EDMONTON - VANCOUVER

"Next thing you'll be tying pink ribbons in Bobby's hair!"



1. Granny's a pretty good mother-in-law, but there are times when she simply can't resist interfering with the baby's upbringing. I don't mind if she *thinks* Jim and I are a pair of fuss-budgets about Bobby, but when she said that about "pink ribbons," I got a little mad.



2. So I had it out right there. "After all," I said, "you wouldn't want me to *neglect* the baby, would you?" "No," replied Granny, "but all this *special* business. Special *this* and special *that*! And now even a special *laxative*! Well, I never!"



4. "You see," I went on triumphantly, "Castoria is the laxative made *especially* for children from babyhood to 10 years. Castoria is safe and mild, yet it's effective. There's not a harsh, griping drug in it, so it won't upset the baby's stomach."



6. Next time Bobby needed a laxative, I asked Granny to watch the way he'd take it. She was amazed at the way Bobby really seemed to *enjoy* Castoria! "That settles it," Granny said. "You'll hear no more about pink ribbons from me."

CASTORIA

The **SAFE** laxative made especially for children.



3. "And why not?" I said. "My doctor says that babies *should* have special things. They can't be treated like grown-ups. Their systems are much more delicate and easily upset. That's why I give a special laxative to the baby—Castoria."

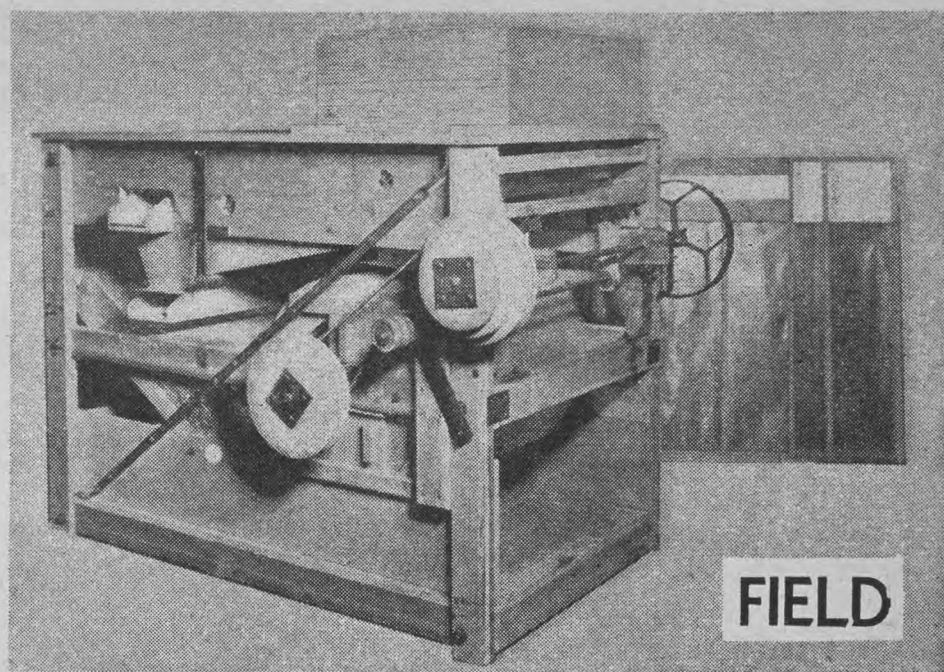


5. "My druggist recommends Castoria, too. He says I should always have it handy, particularly when colds are prevalent and there's likely to be more need for a laxative. So I bought the money-saving Family Size bottle."



As the medical profession knows, the chief ingredient in Castoria — senna — has an excellent reputation in medical literature.

Research has proved that senna works mostly in the lower bowel, so it rarely disturbs the appetite or digestion. In regulated doses, senna produces easy elimination and almost never gripes or irritates.



Homemade seed cleaner designed by H. J. Kemp, author of the article on this page, and for which plans may be secured from the Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

It's Seed Cleaning Time

By H. J. KEMP
Dominion Experimental Station, Swift Current, Sask.

THE satisfactory cleaning and grading of seed requires the exercise of good judgment and sometimes considerable ingenuity. There are many types of cleaning, separating and grading machines in use, and the design and methods employed to effect separations vary widely.

Some machines are of specialized type. These frequently employ one special fundamental principle to accomplish a single object; for instance, separating wild oats from a pre-cleaned sample of wheat. Such special machines usually do their work efficiently; and generally used in conjunction with other machines which make other separations. Seed cleaning and grading might be classed, therefore, as a processing job.

The average farmer does not possess more than one seed cleaning machine. It is usually of simple design and not as ruggedly built as the expensive commercial machines. However, when the machine is properly cared for, and its principles of separation and adjustments are well understood, satisfactory result can be obtained with the average seed found on most farms.

Farmers who do not own a satisfactory seed cleaning machine and are unable to secure good equipment, may wish to construct a machine for themselves. Plans for such a machine are available at the Dominion experimental station at Swift Current.

When a seed sample is too difficult to clean with the equipment that is available, as, for instance, separating wild oats from tame oats, it is often more satisfactory to obtain a new supply of clean oats. A small quantity of new, clean seed sown each year on well prepared, clean land, is often the cheapest and most satisfactory way of insuring an annual supply of clean seed for the larger fields on the farm. Similarly, when wheat or barley is seriously infected with loose smut, which cannot be controlled easily by treating the seed, it is also more satisfactory to procure clean wheat or barley seed, free from

loose smut, and increase this on clean land. Loose smut of oats can be controlled with mercury dust.

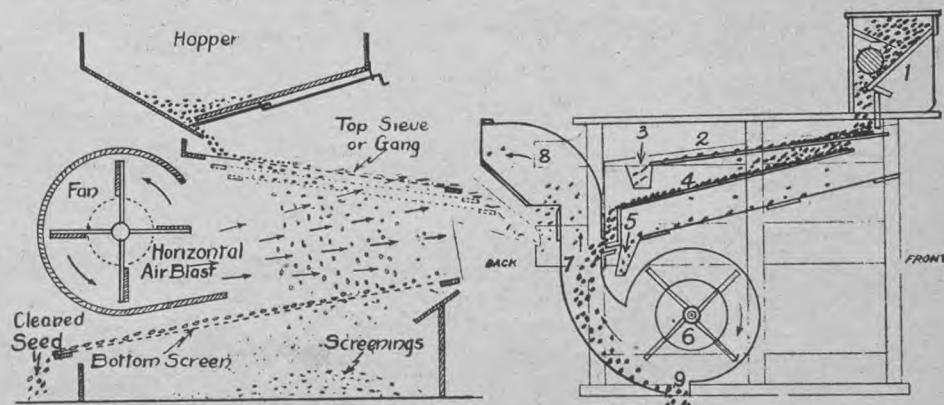
Principles of Separation

The designs of machines are generally based on some well defined principle; and good understanding of the principle enables an operator to make the machine perform with the highest degree of efficiency. The fundamental principles used for ordinary seed cleaning and grading are quite simple. Separation of seeds are based mainly on the differences in weight, size, shape, length, diameter, and presence or absence of such characteristics as awns and other appendages. However, all of these physical differences of seeds vary from year to year, as a result of the growing conditions which produce the crop. Thus it is difficult to provide definite directions for the cleaning and grading of seed; hence, too, the fact that good judgment and some ingenuity is often required to produce satisfactory results.

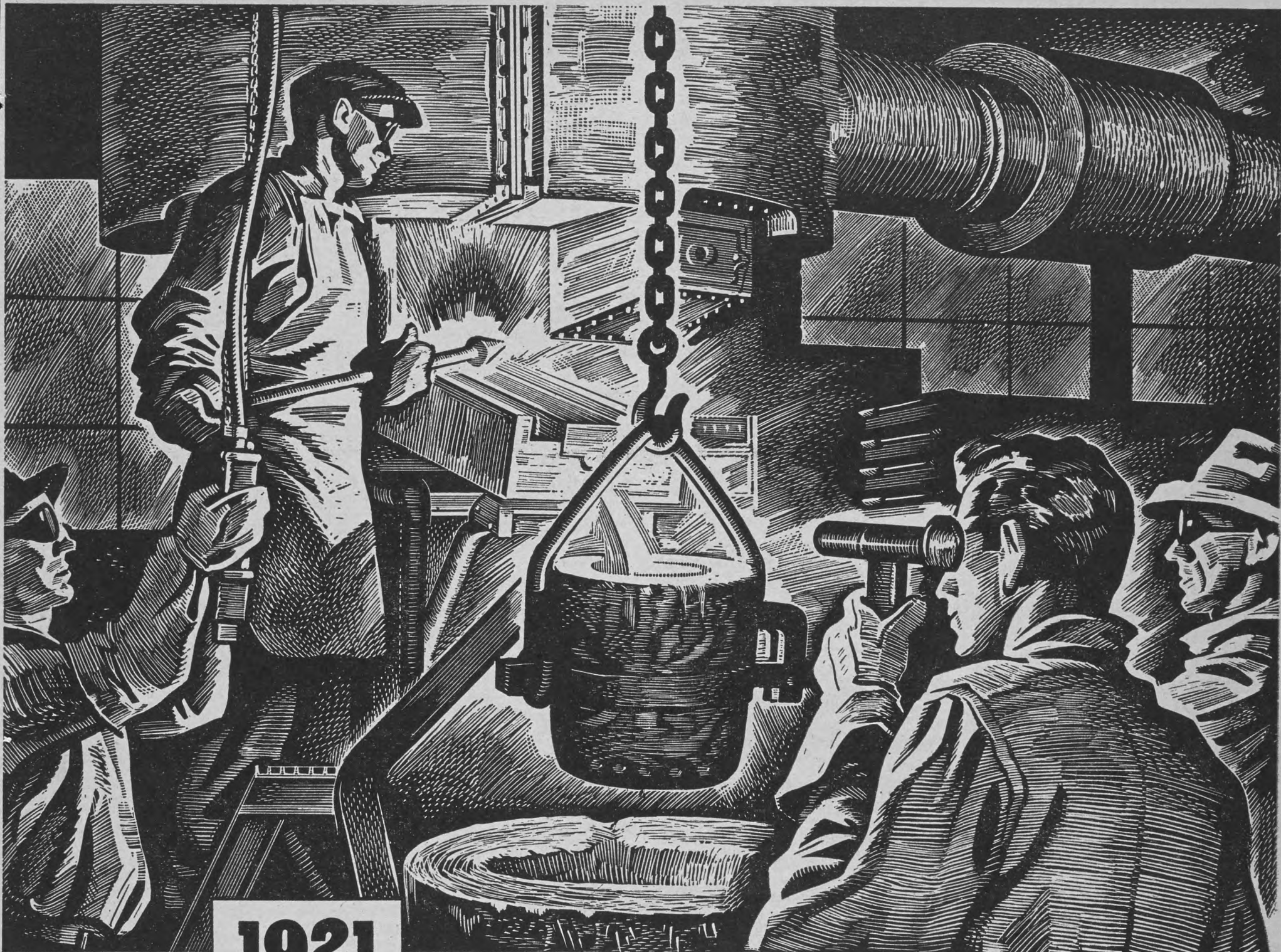
The ordinary fanning mill and the Clipper type of machines employ the use of vibrating screens in combination with an air blast. Such machines are able to make many kinds of separations, by means of the principles based on the weight, size and shape of seeds and admixtures. These machines are, therefore, quite versatile and will do most of the seed cleaning and grading work found on most farms.

The fanning mill is probably the oldest known type of seed cleaner and has been used by the majority of farmers for many years. Some of the fanning mills vary in design to emphasize some special feature. However, all consist mainly of: 1, A hopper with means to control the flow of seed; 2, one or more top scalping sieves; 3, one bottom screen; 4, a fan to supply a horizontal wind blast between the upper sieves and the bottom screen. Part of the air stream may be directed upward through the top sieves to keep the light straws moving.

The fanning mill is essentially a



Left: Sectional view of a fanning mill, of which there are many kinds, but all control the horizontal wind draft in essentially the same way. Right: Sectional view of a Clipper fan cleaner: 1, hopper; 2, top screen; 3, scalping spout; 4, bottom screen; 5, screening spout; 6, bottom fan; 7, vertical air column; 8, dust hood; 9, grain discharge.



1921

New Markets FROM RESEARCH

NEW USES FOR NICKEL MEANT NEW JOBS IN CANADA

AT THE CLOSE of the last war, Nickel was no longer needed to build battleships and artillery. The demand for Canadian Nickel fell off sharply. Soon the Canadian Nickel mines had to close down.

But the men who managed these properties could foresee possible new markets for Canadian Nickel in the growing automobile, electric, radio, chemical and other industries. They organized a Research and Development department to work with engineers in these industries, and to promote the use of Nickel and its alloys wherever better materials were required.

Shortly, operations were resumed. In 1924, the Nickel industry opened a new mine. In 1926 it began enlarging its smelting

and refining plants. Within a decade it was paying out 15 millions of dollars a year in Canada for wages.

Although the entire output of Canadian Nickel is today diverted to war uses, this industry has definite plans for the post-war period.

Then it will turn again to its peacetime markets, and will proceed to develop new markets based on research now in progress. Through its own enterprise, the Canadian Nickel industry plans still greater contributions to Canada's prosperity.



Canadian Nickel

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IS THE PROMISE OF THE FUTURE

THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

25 KING STREET WEST, TORONTO

SAVE TIME with early SEED TREATMENT

It's vitally important that every Canadian farmer treat seed Wheat, Oats, Flax and Barley NOW in readiness for spring planting.

LEYTOSAN (MERCURIAL DUST)

Agricultural authorities are taking a most serious view on the increasing percentage of Smut found in crops last season. Farmers are being urged to insure their crop against Smut by treating with Mercurial Dust.

LEYTOSAN for Cleaner Crops - - - More Money

"Half-Ounce" LEYTOSAN is available from Hardware, Drug and General Stores—or write—

MCKENZIE-STEPHENSON LTD.
WINNIPEG
And
John M. Hockin LTD.
VANCOUVER, B.C.




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British Made
MERCURIAL DUST

EVERY RAT YOU KILL

IS A BLOW AT THE BIGGEST RATS OF ALL

... the AXIS RATS. In Canada, rats destroy food worth MILLIONS annually. Help cut this waste! KILL RATS with RAT-NIP... or money back. Rats can't resist it. It acts quickly... surely. Easy to use. At drug, hardware and general stores. 2 1/2 oz. 35c.




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RAT-NIP

NEARLY 30 YEARS OF SUCCESS

MORE EGGS IN 15 DAYS or your money back.



Feed 2 lbs. Pratts Poultry Regulator with every 100 lbs. of laying mash. If you don't get more eggs in 15 days the purchase price will be refunded.

Pratts

POULTRY REGULATOR

Containing "trace elements", sharpens appetites, tones up other body functions and ensures heavy egg production. It's a real profit producer and supplies the tiny amounts of "trace elements" in addition to other minerals so necessary to productive health.

FREE Write today for your free copy of Pratt's "Poultry Man's Service Guide", a simplified, ready for action, guide on poultry diseases.

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scalping and cleaning machine. A fairly good job of grading may be done when the most suitable sieves and screens are used and the air blast suitably controlled.

The Clipper type of machine is becoming more popular among seed growers and farmers who are especially anxious to use the best grade of seed possible for their seeding operations. Like the fanning mill, the Clipper uses a top scalping sieve and one lower grading screen. However, the Clipper uses a vertical air blast rather than a horizontal blast. The seed is passed over the lower end of the bottom grading screen and then dropped down a considerable distance through a carefully controlled vertical air stream. The air stream velocity is effected by the combined control of the fan speed by means of step cone pulleys, and the volume of air admitted to the fan through a variable slide opening.

Selecting Sieves and Screens

To determine the correct top sieve and the bottom screen to be used, a good plan is to try them by hand. Place the top sieve on top of the bottom screen, then scatter a sample of seed over the top sieve. Shake the sieve and then examine the seeds, etc., thus separated. When a set of screens has been chosen by the hand method, try them out again in the machine with the air blast. Should it be found that suitable sieves or screens for doing the work satisfactorily are not on hand, a sample of the seed should be sent to a screen manufacturer with the request to supply the correct sieve or screen to make the necessary separation.

The accompanying table shows sieve and screen sizes for cleaning wheat, oats, barley and rye and may serve as a guide in selecting the best size to use. The weed seeds and other mixtures to be separated must determine the correct top sieve and bottom screen to use, as learned by trial.

Having selected the correct sieves the next considerations are: 1, The slope of the sieves; 2, amount of shake of the sieves; 3, adjustment of the air blast, 4, hopper feed control.

The slope of the top scalping sieves should be sufficient to allow all the good seed to drop through the top two-thirds of the screen, while large non-required seeds and pieces of straw, pass on, or down, and over the bottom end of the sieve. The lower screen should be adjusted at an angle so that all the good seed passes down the full length of the screen and is discharged over the end, while weed seeds, cracked and small shrunken kernels, fall through the screen. Not all machines are equipped

so that the slope of the screens can be varied.

The air blast should be adjusted to separate out light seeds, chaff and dust. It may be necessary to sacrifice a small quantity of the good seed in order to secure the heaviest and plumpest sample obtainable. The air blast may be controlled by means of slide openings at each end of the fan housing, or by regulating the speed of the fan. Good machines use both of these methods, so that excellent wind-blast adjustment can then be obtained. Where wind boards are provided, these should be adjusted so that part of the air is deflected up through the top sieves, to keep the chaff and straw moving freely over the sieve surface.

The feed of the hopper should be regulated so that the seed passes along on the screen thinly. When the screens are overloaded with a heavy layer of grain, many weed seeds and light kernels of grain are worked on top of the seed layer by the heavier seeds and thus do not come into contact with the screen where they can be separated. The capacity of a seed-cleaning machine depends largely on the condition of the seed to be cleaned. Consideration should not be given solely to the number of bushels of grain per hour that is being cleaned: The quality of the cleaned grain should be the most important factor, as well as the main purpose for cleaning and grading the seed.

When seed contains an unusual amount of weed seeds and useless material, it is sometimes advantageous to put the seed through the machine twice. For the first operation the machine can be fitted with suitable screen and used mainly as a scalper for removing most of the undesirable seeds. For the second operation, it may be desirable to use another set of screens to complete the work.

The source of power is also important when considerable quantities of seed are to be cleaned. Hand cranking is unsatisfactory at best. Careful adjustment of slopes of sieves and air blast are of little help when uniformity of speed is not maintained. The ideal power is a throttle-governed engine, or an electric motor if such is available. The finished sample will well repay for the extra trouble taken to arrange suitable power as well as in the labor saved.

Phosphates in Agriculture

ACCORDING to figures supplied by the National Fertilizer Administrator, 200,000 tons of phosphates will be available to Canadian farmers in the year 1944. This is twice the quantity which was supplied in the previous

Screen Sizes for Seed Cleaning on the Farm

Kind of Grain	TOP			BOTTOM		
	Metal or Wire	Opening	Size	Metal or Wire	Opening	Size
Common Wheat	Metal	Round	12, 13, 14	Metal	Round	7, 8, 9, 10
			64 64 64	Metal	Oblong	5 x 1, 1 x 1 64 2 14 2
Durum Wheat	Metal	Round	14, 16	Metal	Triangle	8 x 8, 9 x 9
			64 64	Wire	Oblong	2 x 12, 2 x 14
Oats	Metal	Oblong	9, 11	Wire	Square	9 x 9, 10 x 10
			64 64	Metal	Round	9, 10
Barley	Wire	Oblong	2x5, 2x6, 3x5	Wire	Square	64 64
			4	Metal	Oblong	7 x 7, 8 x 8
Flax	Metal	Round	14, 16, 18	Metal	Oblong	5 x 1, 5 x 3, 1 x 3
			64 64 64	Wire	Oblong	64 2 64 4 14 4
Rye	Metal	Oblong	8 x 3, 10 x 3	Wire	Oblong	2 x 10, 2 x 11
			64 4 64 4	Metal	Oblong	2 x 9, 2 x 10
Sunflowers	Wire	Oblong	4 x 1, 1 x 1	Wire	Square	8 x 8
			64 2 14 4	Metal	Round	5, 5 1/2, 1
Rape	Metal	Round	2 1/2 x 16, 3 x 16	Wire	Square	64 64 12
			9, 10, 11, 12	Metal	Round	13 x 13, 14 x 14
	Metal	Oblong	64 64 64 64	Metal	Round	6, 7
			8 x 3	Metal	Triangle	64 64
	Metal	Round	64 4	Wire	Square	9
			20, 22, 24	Metal	Round	64 64
	Metal	Round	64 64 64	Wire	Square	10 x 10, 11 x 11
			6, 7	Metal	Round	9, 10
	Metal	Round	64 64	Wire	Square	64 64
			1, 1, 1	Metal	Round	16, 18, 20
	Metal	Round	64 64			
			64 64			

I'm in great shape for farrowing time



1. Thank goodness, the Boss gives us sows Dr. Hess Hog Special. It contains a quite stable form of vitamin D. I think this vitamin D is certainly one of the reasons I feel so good as I approach farrowing time.



2. And I mustn't forget about tonics in Hog Special. They help us make good use of our feed. Goodness knows, feed is high enough these days. Scarce, too. I certainly am glad we belong to a farmer who doesn't try to get along without Hog Special. He gets Hog Special from the Dr. Hess Dealer.

Hess & Clark, Ltd.
LONDON, ONTARIO



JUMBO CABBAGE

Largest Cabbage grown, some weighing 30 and some even 40 lbs. Unsurpassed for Kraut and table use. Very interesting to watch these monsters develop. Our sales of Jumbo Cabbage last season exceeded all others. (Pkt 10c) (oz 80c) post-paid.

FREE — OUR BIG 1944 SEED AND NURSERY BOOK—Best Yet 41W
DOMINION SEED HOUSE, GEORGETOWN, ONT.



HEY! SARGE WHERE'S YOUR MINARD'S

SOLDIERS RUB OUT TIRED ACHES

with **MINARD'S "KING OF PAIN" LINIMENT** 35c

142 A

year. It will undoubtedly represent a considerable increase in the crop outputs of those who make use of it, possibly as much as 25 per cent. The certainty that applications of phosphates at seeding time will effect that increase is not subject to dispute; and any increase is just so much added profit to the agriculturist.

Should increased profit be the sole factor in determining the use of phosphates? It is true that there is no other factor which may be served by the use of the commercial product. But are there any factors which may be cited as arguments against its use? There are about 138,000 farmers in the province of Saskatchewan alone. Many of these farmers have been piling up farmyard refuse on their farms for about 40 years on the average, and some of these manure piles contain a great many tons of fertilizer which, if applied to the fields, will give the increase which comes from the use of phosphates, and other useful and valuable results which do not follow the use of the commercial fertilizer. Why, then, not use the barnyard supply of fertility which has been going to waste for so many years?

The arguments against the use of the phosphates where manure is available are overwhelming. Foremost among these is the fact that the applications of manure provide a favorable medium in the soil for the operation of bacteria and fungi. Many of our soils which are

entirely or almost entirely without the most necessary ingredient for productive soils—humus—do actually give increased yields of cereals by the use of phosphates, but they do not leave residues which are a factor in future abundance. They do, on the other hand, foster soil conditions which render the soil foreign to successive quality crops.

This is a difficult doctrine to present effectively to agriculturists serving, as always in the past, under the obvious economic injustices which beset them as limiting factors. But quality crops, and permanent agriculture are objects which should be served ahead of the profit-making motive, and these factors are inseparable from the use of common barnyard manure as the one essential soil amendment. The phosphate principle is a short range one only, to give it its very best recommendation.

There are a great many other factors which enter into the problem, scientific as well as economic, but the foregoing is one representing the facts found and the opinions expressed by leading soil scientists the world over.—S. E., Greenway, Sask.

A survey of vitamin B white flour and bread in 18 of the largest Canadian cities made recently by the Department of Pensions and National Health, Ottawa, indicated that about 22 per cent of the total sales of bread each week in these cities was vitamin B white bread.

Flax Acreage For 1944

THE Canadian flax acreage in 1943 was 2,947,800 acres. The previous year, 1942, was a year of bumper crops and ample moisture, with the result that very high yields per acre were secured. The experience of flax growers in 1943, however, was not nearly so satisfactory. Average yields were much lower, fields were very weedy in many cases, and dockage was very high.

Like other oil seed crops, such as soybeans, sunflower and Argentine rape, the production of flax during the war is very important, so much so that it is not at all likely that production of these crops will reach desirable proportions. Flax has always been the principal oil seed crop produced in this country, and probably three quarters of the flax seed crop comes from the province of Saskatchewan. Nevertheless, the high acreage of 1943 was about 14 times the acreage grown in 1938.

Prior to August 1, 1943, the price of No. 1 C.W. flax seed to the grower was \$2.25 per bushel, basis Fort William. At that date, the price was increased to \$2.50 per bushel. When flax was being considered at the Dominion-Provincial Conference in Ottawa in December, it was apparent that there would be a sharp decrease in acreage in 1944, and the objective was therefore set at 1,890,600 acres. Since that time however, the need for more oil seed crops has been emphasized, and consideration has been given to ways and means of increasing flax acreage in western Canada.

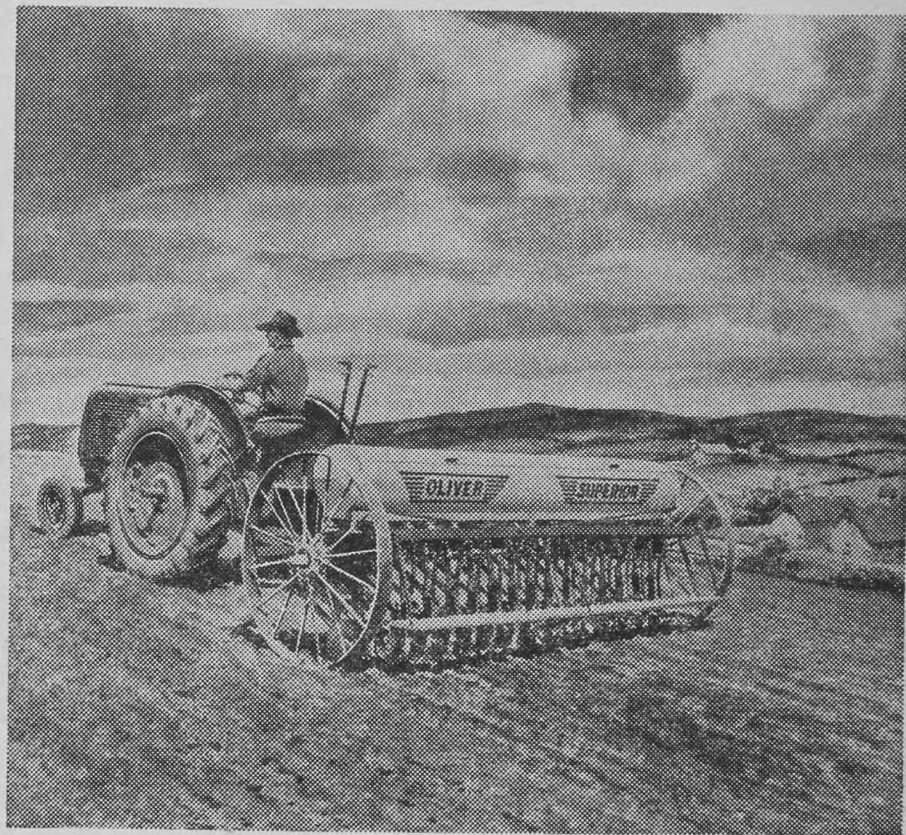
The National Barley and Flax Seed Committee held its annual meeting in Winnipeg in February, where once more the need for the greatest possible production of flax seed was emphasized. Although the flaxseed price has been increased somewhat, the Committee

concluded that the 1943 acreage objective would not be reached unless there was a substantial upward revision of the price. It was argued that, with the price of wheat raised to \$1.25 per bushel, with the possibility of some further return to producers on participation certificates, the flax price should be at least two and a half times the price of wheat; and that even at \$3.25 per bushel for flax, the figure which was recommended by the Committee, there was no guarantee that the 1943 flax acreage could be maintained.

It was also made clear by representatives from the United States who attended the meeting in Winnipeg, that the situation as to oil-bearing crops there is not too hopeful, and that the situation was, in fact, serious. Furthermore, while the experience of most growers of sunflowers last year was reasonably satisfactory, and while some of the growers producing Argentine rape reported fairly high yields, the 1943 experience with soybeans was not particularly hopeful. Ontario produces much the largest acreage of this crop, but the season of 1943 was very unsatisfactory, only two acres being harvested for each three acres sown. In addition, after deducting the estimated quantities required for feed and seed, there would remain available for marketing only about ten bushels per acre, out of an average yield per acre of 16.9 bushels.

The need for the greatest possible acreage of flax seed, therefore, is at once apparent, and the decision of the National Barley and Flax Seed Committee to recommend a price of \$3.25 for flax would seem to have been a wise one, if it is assumed that the need is as great as was reported to the committee.

Each Sprouting Seed Means More To Feed ...GROW MORE IN '44



FERTILE land and fair weather are big factors in bringing a bumper crop. But when you come right down to it, seeds must be properly planted to grow into golden heads of grain.

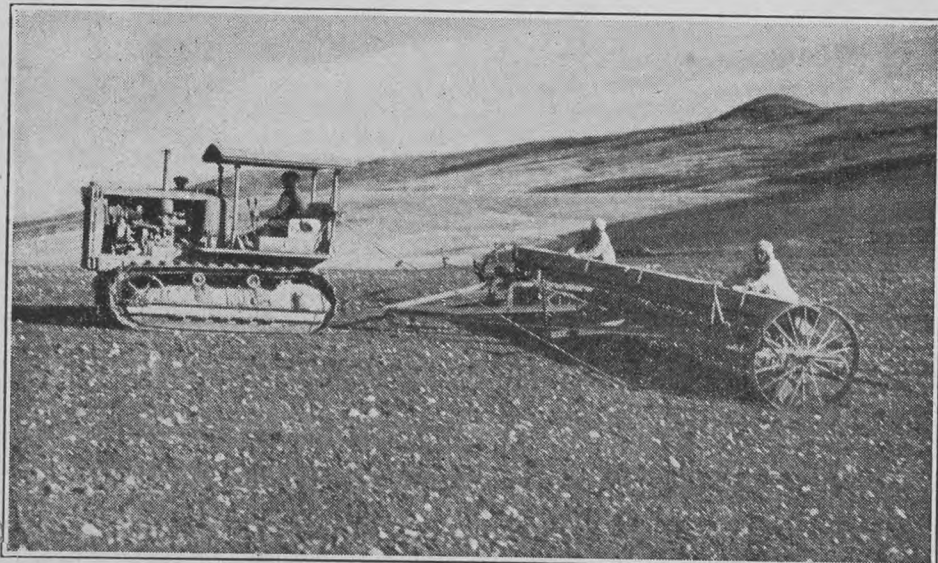
There's one sure way of giving the seed you grow a better start . . . with an Oliver Superior 38 Drill. *Here's a drill that, with almost uncanny accuracy, puts the proper number of kernels at the proper depth . . . that doesn't waste precious grain.*

In the principle of the Double Run Force Feed, each feed wheel section plants exactly the same number of kernels—no more, no less. As long as there's a handful of grain in the big, bushel-to-the-foot steel hopper, the seed is measured out accurately . . . evenly distributed . . . gently laid in the firm, moist soil under the center of the discs . . . just the spot for speedy germination and development of a sturdy root system.

The famous oil-bath suspended transmission of the Oliver Superior 38 Drill permits 60 different changes in the quantity of seed sown. Two-section feed wheels will plant large or small seeds . . . handle every crop that's drilled.

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[Photo courtesy Caterpillar Tractor Co.]

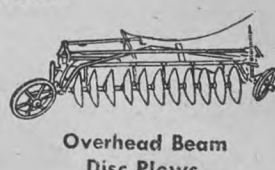
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Hints and Gadgets for the Handy Man

Practical suggestions for the mechanically minded

Repairing Chain

To repair a broken chain, use a nail bent as shown. This comes in handy these days when repair links and even haywire are hard to get. You can always find a nail around the place.—Henry Schuett, Westmark, Woking, Alta.

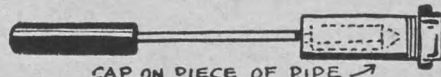


Saving Old Paint Brushes

If you have some old paint brushes no longer usable because they have hardened, don't throw them away. Try softening them this way. Put the brushes into boiling vinegar and allow to simmer over a slow fire for a few minutes. Then wash out the brushes in soap suds. This will, in most cases, make the brushes soft, pliable and usable again.

To Heat Soldering Iron

To heat a soldering iron in a coal or wood stove, cap a piece of pipe, place it in the stove and insert the soldering



iron in it. This will overcome burning the tinning off the iron.—Grant McLeod.

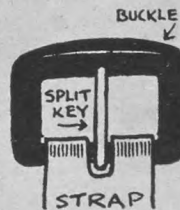
Vermin-proofing Insulation

There is always the possibility in insulating wall spaces with sawdust, mill shavings, ground cobs or corn stalks, chopped hay, or any fill insulation, that it will become infested with vermin. The simplest way to prevent this is to spread the material out and sprinkle it generously with creosote or other effective repellent, and then mix it well by turning with a shovel. This also helps to preserve the material against rotting.

In a dwelling, where some people might object to the creosote, dry lime is often sprinkled over the material as it is packed into place, but this is not so effective as the creosote. Commercial insulations are usually factory treated against vermin.—I. W. Dickerson.

Buckle Tongue From Split Key

An old buckle can sometimes be repaired by removing the old or broken tongue and putting in its place a split key or cotter pin. Sharp edges can be removed by filing. I have found this to be a very satisfactory repair. — Donald H. Clark, Neepawa, Man.

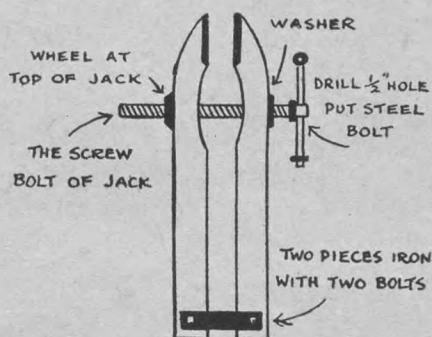


Remove Lettering From Sacks

Cloth flour sack material can be put to many uses if the printing is removed. Do this by dipping the sacks in kerosene oil, washing thoroughly in cold water and then boiling.

A Handy Vise

This is how I made a vise that comes in pretty handy lots of times. I took two pieces of hardwood and after shaping them attached them together at the bottom with two pieces of iron. Then I



took an old automobile jack apart and reassembled it as shown. For the handle I used a steel bolt, for which a hole had been drilled.—Howard T. Shorrock, Minnedosa, Man.

Reconditioning Coleman Lamp

When the mantle of a Coleman lamp turns black, it is due to a lack of air. The remedy is to clean the parts, including the air intake tube, mixing chamber, burner tubes and caps. Replace any parts that are burnt out or corroded. A bent or warped generator should be straightened. It must be straight in line with the air intake tube.

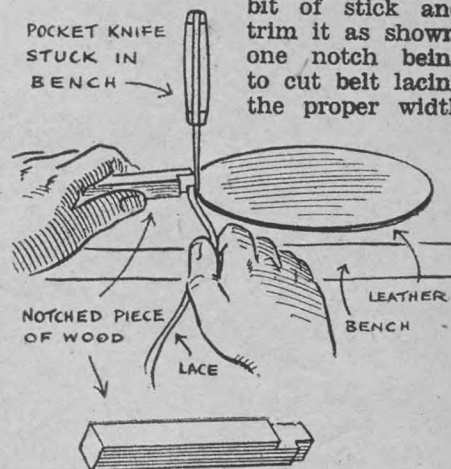
Be sure that the gas tip cleaning needle is working. Carbon tends to form on the small aperture through which the vaporized gasoline passes into the air intake, where it is mixed with air. A very thin wire attached to an eccentric at the lower end, with a cat's whisker at the upper end, is built into the lamp. If the generator is plugged it may be because the cleaning needle is out of repair. It should be replaced so that the aperture will be kept clear.

The fountain should be kept very clean at all times. Rinse it out thoroughly with gasoline. If there is a loss of pressure due to a leak, locate the leak by holding the fountain under water, and then repair it.

A booklet on reconditioning and repairing Coleman products has been issued and can be obtained for the asking from your local dealer or from The Coleman Lamp and Stove Company, 9 Davis Street, Toronto.

Lace Leather Cutter

To start with, all you need to make this gadget is a jack knife. Hunt up a bit of stick and trim it as shown, one notch being to cut belt lacing the proper width



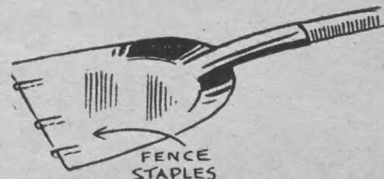
and the other to cut shoe lacing. Then stick the jack knife in the bench and go to work on the leather, which has been trimmed approximately round. You will soon get on to the knack of making laces as fast as you can count them.

Good Staple Puller

An old worn-out mowing machine guard will make a good staple puller. Drive the point of the guard through the staple between wire and the post.

Protecting Scoop Shovel

To protect the grain shovel from catching on nails on a rough floor when shovelling grain or coal, make three runners to keep the edge slightly



above the surface. These are ordinary fence staples. Simply put them on the edge and hammer them flat.—A. S. Wurz, jr., Rockyford, Alta.

Most Live Hawks Are Good Hawks

There are 20 good ones for every bad actor and some are good for two gophers a day

By KERRY WOOD

FOUR thousand years ago the kings of Old China used to ride out from their walled cities with slim, blue-grey hawks perched on their leather-padded wrists. There would be a noble retinue of courtiers following the king, as well as a troop of trained huntsmen. One man, riding close behind the royal personage, had a silver and gold frame-work built up from his saddle and on this frame was perched a number of the graceful hawks, all fastened to their perches with tiny golden chains and every bird had head and eyes covered with a silken hood.

Soon the colorful cavalcade would reach the game country and the huntsmen would then beat the coverts until they flushed a plover or a snipe or a pheasant. When that moment came the king jerked the hood from his hawk's head and flung it high into the air. The bird would break out fast pointed wings, spiral a moment until it spotted the game, then hurtle away to give chase. In a few seconds the fleeing pheasant realized its plight and started to dodge from side to side. But the swift and agile hawk could match it turn for turn, seeking to get above the intended victim. If it could once get above the hawk narrowed its wings and streaked downwards in a terrific burst of speed, the talons curved to strike. That ended the chase and the hawk returned to its master, chained to the leather-padded wrist again to await the king's pleasure.

Here in Canada we have a hawk that is identical with the one used by the Chinese monarchs two thousand years before the birth of Christ. The bird is the noble Peregrine Falcon, considered by many authorities to be the world's most perfectly developed bird in matters of strength for size, symmetry of build, and powers of flight. It is a very rare thing to see one of these falcons in any part of the Old World now except in zoos, but here in our bountiful Canada, along any of our larger western rivers where the banks are high and the spot secluded from man's domain, anyone may find this beautiful bird and watch the thrilling speed of its hunting. Aeroplane pilots have established the fact that the Peregrine Falcon can actually attain a speed of 150 miles per hour while in the midst of a power dive! That will give you an idea of the bird's prowess and help you to understand the fascination its winged hunting has always held for mankind.

It is a thorough sportsman when engaged in hunting, far more so than any of its human competitors. We have to rely on the stealth of stalking, or skulk in a hidden blind, or set out decoys to get our game, but this noble hawk scorns all such tricks. The Peregrine Falcon goes directly in pursuit of its victim and either it wins the chase or the game makes good its escape by reaching cover. And the hawk is no wanton killer, like so many human hunters; the bird kills only what it needs for food and no more. It kills with merciful swiftness, too, and never lets a wounded victim get away to hide in the reeds and die a slow death of torture.

INDEED, comparison with ourselves puts the bird away ahead of our hunting methods. Of course, I'll agree that the sport of falconry was a cruel game, but it was not the fault of the noble-spirited birds used in the sport. The cruelty entered the pastime because humans encouraged killing by keeping the hawks always hungry and underfed to make them keener on hunting.

In the wilds the Peregrine Falcon of Canada is a grand bird, a beautiful and thrilling creature to watch, and a real sportsman. And how do humans reward the bird? We have shot him on sight, because we grudged him the few gulls, the few ducks and small birds the hawk requires for food. We have placed him on the Black List of vermin which may be shot at all times of the year. We have raided their lofty nests and smashed their eggs or wrung the necks of the young ones.

The result is that of late years the wonderful Peregrine Falcon, the most

perfectly developed bird in the world, is now becoming the rarest hawk in North America.

But then, we never did give hawks a fair deal. For example, take the case of those large, broad-winged hawks which soar above our wheatlands. The family is known as the buzzard-hawks, and some of the best known members of it are the Red-tailed Hawk, the Swainson's, and the large Ferruginous Roughleg. Most farmers call them "chicken-hawks" and shoot them every chance they get—I know of one farmer who carries a .22 rifle in his truck or car everywhere he goes, and he bragged one day that he had just killed eleven of these big hawks on his way to town, averaging one hawk per mile. Just try to tell that kind of farmer these birds are his friends and he'll laugh at you.

"Only dead hawks are good hawks," he'll tell you, and at the school-house meeting he'll vote to pay the children two cents apiece for hawk feet and consider he's doing the community a good turn.

But just take a minute to study the facts. Learn what the Biological Survey people say about such birds. They send out field men to study the stomach contents of hundreds of hawks and in the case of the large, soaring buzzard-hawks, they find absolute proof that gophers and mice make up ninety per cent of the birds' victims.

STUDY it out a little farther. The large Ferruginous Roughleg Hawk lives almost exclusively upon gophers during its summer stay with us. Each adult hawk of this kind eats at least one gopher per day to keep body and soul flapping in unison, and as they come to us in mid-April every spring and stay until mid-September or later, that means each hawk is here 150 days and gets a chance to eat 150 gophers per season. Just like everything else hawks get married and live in pairs, and a pair of Roughleg Hawks need double fare and therefore do away with 300 gophers per season. In the natural course of events, a month or two after the adults pair up they hatch out a family. They average two to four youngsters per family, so we'll call it three young ones to be conservative. Now, during the first month of their lives, these three young ones will likely be content with sharing two gophers daily among the three of them. Two gophers a day for thirty days comes to sixty gophers more to add to our growing total, now 360 gophers. And the last two months of summer, sixty days in all, the three hawk youngsters grow large and hungry and require one gopher per day apiece to keep from catching malnutrition. Three times sixty days, or gophers, is 180 gophers more. Added to our previous total of 360 gophers, we now have a grand total of 540 gophers eaten by that one Ferruginous Roughleg Hawk family in a single season.

Carry the figures just a little farther. Experts estimate that each gopher, given ideal conditions for destruction, can destroy one bushel of grain in a single growing season. Let's say that the average gopher is only one-fifth as bad as the gopher living right in the grain field: that means each gopher can destroy one-fifth of a bushel of grain per season. So by killing 540 gophers, it works out that our Roughleg Hawk family actually saves the farmer 108 bushels of grain. Call it the even 100, and let us say that the farmer's produce is worth the horribly low price of only 50 cents per bushel. That means one family of hawks has saved the farmer \$50 worth of grain from the gopher hordes for one season alone. And hawks have a habit of living a long time, averaging 20 years apiece if allowed to reach hawk old-age. During every one of those 20 years each hawk will be eating gophers and raising a family that eats gophers. Twenty times \$50 works out to \$1,000, the potential worth of each gopher-eating hawk family to the farmer. And still we have farmers thanking the birds for this \$1,000 service by giving the hawks half a cent's worth



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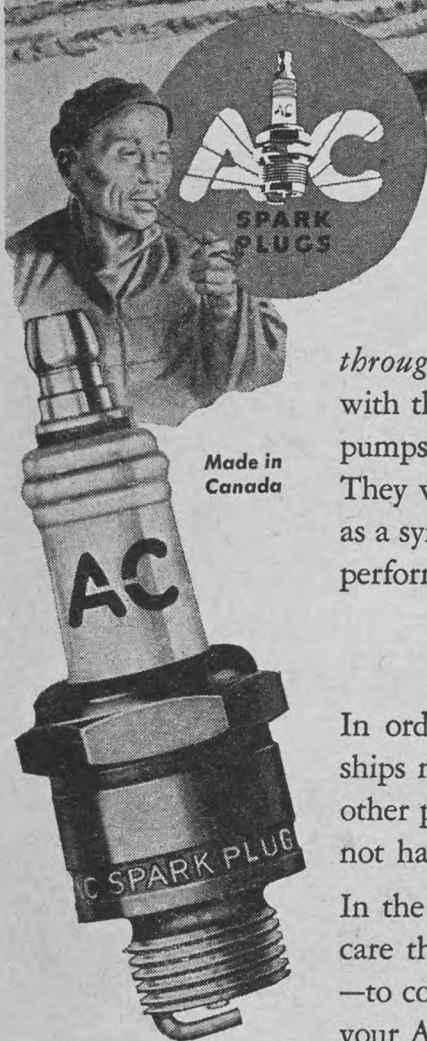
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Counting buzzard hawks, falcons, the short-winged accipiters, and the marsh hawk harrier, we have fifteen varieties of hawks scattered across Canada and every variety suffers at human hands because of the old, wrong idea that hawks are no good.

Take the beautiful little falcon of the fence-posts, the dainty Sparrow Hawk. People still shoot this lovely little fellow because they think it lives on songbirds. In actual fact the misnamed Sparrow Hawk devotes most of its time to catching grasshoppers, and is one of the farmer's best friends on that account.

The perky Sparrow Hawk comes off second best in the old ducky's story about the time the Sparrow Hawk met a big buzzard a-sittin' on a fence post, sunning itself easy and lazy.

"How's tricks?" asks the Sparrow Hawk.

"Oh, so-so," sez the buzzard. "Cain't complain any."

"Good," chirps the Sparrow Hawk, bobbin' up and down like a travellin' salesman. "What kind of line're you workin' now, huh?"

"Work? Sho, now, I don't do no work," sez the buzzard.

"Don't do no work?" repeats the Sparrow Hawk. "Well, say! How yo' manage to make yourself a livin', if'n you don't do no work?"

"I jest waits on de Lawd," sez the buzzard, soft and pious.

"Waits on de Lawd!" sputters the Sparrow Hawk. "Oh, come now! Dat ain't no way to do things. Dat's out-en-out lazy! Don't you know dat de Lawd helps dem what helps themselves?"

"Mebbe so," sez de buzzard. "But me, I jest waits on de Lawd, and I likes it."

"But dat's no good a-tall," protests the Sparrow Hawk. "Dat's gonna get you nowhere. You gotta have git an' go, to arrive anywhere in this world. Now, you just keep an eye on me for a minute. See that green grasshopper a-flittin' by over there, raspin' his legs an' chirpin'? You watch, now! I'm gonna go after dat bug! I'm gonna show you how to catch a supper."

So the perky little Sparrow Hawk lits out full tilt and fast, an' fust thing happens is he bangs his head on the barb wire fence and busts his neck and falls to the ground.

The old buzzard looks on a minute without moving, but when he sees that the Sparrow Hawk is stone-cold, he just hops down and proceeds to have supper.

"Tain't so bad," sez the buzzard as he gathers that sparrow hawk into his innards. "Tain't so bad, this here waitin' on de Lawd."

I THOUGHT at first I could hook a moral out of that story and tack it on to my argument about hawks, but perhaps it'll be best to let her lay as she is.

What I want to argue is that every one of the fifteen varieties of hawks common to Canada deserves our protection, with the possible exception of the Goshawk or Blue Hawk. The fast flying Gos is the bad fellow of a fine family, the one who has farmers blaming every hawk in the sky for this one's misdeeds. He's the bird that darts into the farmyard and makes off with a plump pullet before the farmer can organize to protect his property. This banditry makes a man mad and the farmer is apt to line his gun sights on every hawk he sees after that. But the trouble is many of our beneficial hawks frequently circle over the farm yard, and it is so easy to forget that they may be looking for mice and gophers.

In actual fact it is always safe to assume that you'll see twenty good hawks for every rare bad actor of the family, and therefore it pays to give all hawks the benefit of the doubt until such time as one provides proof of an evil disposition.

They are truly valuable birds and in many ways they constitute our most interesting bird family. Many of them mate for life. It has also been proved, by means of leg banding, that the same hawks return to the same old nesting sites year after year, and if a farmer once gets a beneficial pair nesting on his land he may have them there for a score of years. It pays to leave their

nests alone, too, for many hawks are courageous enough to actually tackle man in defense of their homes. Not one single member of the hawk family is cursed with the blood or killing lust so common to animals such as weasels, skunks, the cat family, and members of the human race. Hawks are the policemen of the wilds and constantly do beneficial work by keeping in check the periodic plagues of mice, lemmings, and rabbits that occasionally over-run the land. Often their swift talons bring the relief of death to wounded and crippled birds and animals who would otherwise suffer.

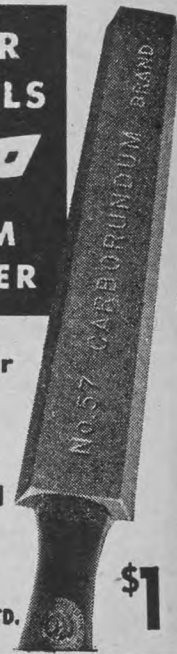
The hawk is one of nature's most important links in the balance of life in the wilds, and its presence insures the healthy condition of our woods and farm lands. So give them a break from now on and start saving instead of shooting hawks.

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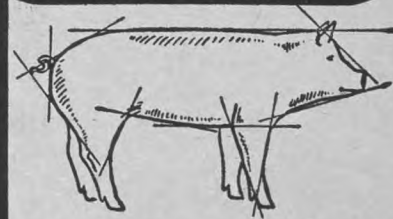
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POULTRY

The brooder house should be put in first-class shape to receive chicks when they arrive. Heavy losses can be avoided by this precaution.

1944 Poultry Objective

EARLY in December the second annual Dominion-Provincial conference was held in Ottawa to discuss food requirements and agricultural production objectives for 1944. Reports show that 57 commodities were considered at this conference and for 45 of them increased production is required in 1944. A decrease in the estimated requirements of four commodities was indicated and no change in eight others. So long as the war continues, the production of food will be a vital part of our national effort.

In the field of poultry production the objective in 1943 was for 335 million dozens of eggs, and for 1944 the estimated need is for 368 million dozens, or a further increase of 10 per cent. In poultry meats a further increased production of 11 per cent in chicken and fowl and 14 per cent in turkeys will be required this year.

The substantial increases in poultry production that have taken place during the past three years are due to the increased number and size of poultry flocks and to improved methods of poultry keeping. Since the outbreak of war poultry keepers have rendered an outstanding service in supplying food for export and for meeting the vastly increased domestic demand. The revenue from this phase of agricultural production has doubled since 1941.

Poultry Conference Conclusions

DELEGATES numbering almost 100 and representing producers, hatcherymen, feed dealers and manufacturers, the produce trade, and the Provincial and Dominion governments attended the national poultry conference in Ottawa during the month of January. Delegates were present from coast to coast and three days were spent discussing present and future plans for the poultry industry in Canada. The conference was called by the Dominion Department of Agriculture and was the most representative gathering of its kind ever held. The prairie provinces were well represented by 10 delegates from Manitoba, 11 from Saskatchewan, and 11 from Alberta. At the close of the conference several recommendations were made.

The conference favored the negotiation of a four-year contract with Great Britain for eggs, at prices no lower than under the present one-year contract. The recommendation was also made that a Dominion Board be set up to purchase surplus poultry products, and that floor prices to producers be established.

It was urged that training in poultry keeping be made available to men and women upon being demobilized from the armed forces, and that a study be made of postwar markets in Europe.

Increased investigational work dealing with feeds and disease control was recommended. Numerous problems dealing with the present Record of Performance policy, including the supervision of breeding flocks and hatcheries, were fully discussed and suggestions made for needed changes.

Ordering Chicks

IN 1943, many flock owners delayed placing their orders for chicks until a short time before they wished to take delivery. Most hatcheries were booked well in advance and late orders had to wait their turn. There were many disappointments. A number of hatcheries have increased their incubator capacity

this year to take care of an increased volume of business, but the supply of hatching eggs from approved flocks may prove insufficient to keep all hatcheries operating at full capacity. There is evidence that the demand for chicks in 1944 will exceed that of 1943. Farm flock owners who have not already placed their orders for chicks should do so without delay. It is a mistake to order more chicks than can be efficiently brooded; but if unsexed chicks are purchased, about 300 should be obtained for every 100 pullets needed in the autumn. If sexed chicks are purchased, only half this number is needed.


Simple Test For Hatchability

ONE of the important factors that influence the hatchability of eggs is the thickness and texture of the shell. In the February issue of The Country Guide, feeds that are required by breeding birds, including those needed for the manufacture of strong shells, were outlined. With good rations, and when eggs are hatched under well controlled conditions, such as in the commercial hatcheries, 30 to 40 per cent of all eggs that are set, fail to hatch. Unhatchable eggs represent a loss to the producer and to the hatcheryman. It results also in a wastage of urgently needed food.

A careful examination of eggs intended for hatching, will permit the removal of those with very poor shells, either thin or porous. Investigation work commenced at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has shown that the specific gravity of a newly laid egg is a good indication of its hatchability. The specific gravity of an egg is largely dependent upon the amount or weight of shell. The recommended procedure in carrying out the test is to make up a salt solution of such strength that when new-laid eggs are immersed, 20 to 30 percent of them will float and the remainder will sink to the bottom of the container.

An earthenware crock is the best type of container to use for the purpose. If more than 30 percent of the eggs float, the strength of the solution should be decreased by adding water; if less than 20 percent float, more salt should be dissolved in the solution. The strength of the salt solution should be checked daily and the vessel kept covered when not in use to reduce evaporation. For accurate testing of the salt solution a hydrometer is needed, but eggs of low specific gravity can be detected and removed, if care is exercised in maintaining the suggested percentages of eggs that float and that sink.

Eggs must be tested in the salt solution before they are 24 hours old. A group of a dozen or more eggs can be immersed at one time and they should be left in the solution only long enough to determine if they sink or float. When removed from the salt solution they should be rinsed in clear water and placed on a rack to dry. Eggs that have been found to float should be kept separate and used for home consumption or marketed. Those that sink in the solution should be stored, after they are dry, in a suitable place for hatching eggs. Tests of thousands of eggs show that hatchability can be increased by about 5 per cent by setting only those that sink in the salt solution. Producers are usually paid according to the percentage of hatch. By using the specific gravity test, eggs of low hatchability can be consumed at home or sold for food, and those shipped to the hatchery will qualify for a higher price per dozen.



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Your Help Appreciated

WE want all of those who have so kindly filled in the questionnaires in connection with our fruit survey, to know that we really do appreciate the assistance they have given us. It has been impossible to write a personal letter acknowledging each of the hundreds of forms received, but with this general expression of our appreciation also go our very best wishes for a successful fruit year.

We are particularly sorry not to be able to acknowledge each request separately and individually, because in so many cases the comments accompanying the returns have been encouraging and complimentary; and in many cases, too, extremely interesting and from a horticultural point of view. We hope, as time and opportunity permit, to make use of some of these comments on this page.

May we also urge, too, that any of our readers who have received these questionnaires and have not filled them out, do so as soon as possible. Each additional report received, even if it only includes one or two varieties, helps to build up the important background of experience which it is the purpose of this survey to use for the benefit of everyone.

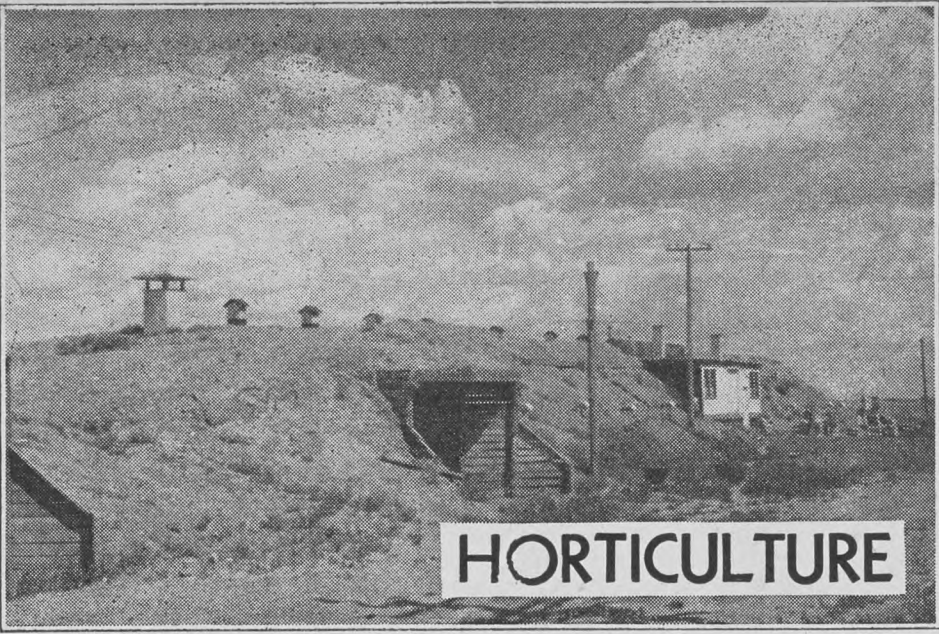
Garden Suggestions

By CHARLES WALKOF
Dominion Experimental Station, Morden

GARDENING begins in March. Some vegetables, such as tomatoes, early cabbage, cauliflower, etc., should be seeded indoors by the end of this month to transplant later for an early crop. Estimate your needs and prepare now for seeding.

Soil for indoor gardening is quickly prepared. Mix three parts good garden soil with one part each of well-rotted manure and sand. Sift out the lumpy material with a coarse screen and then bake the mixture in shallow pans in the kitchen oven. This will destroy all weed seeds and disease organisms in the soil. Place a potato in the soil before baking. When the potato is done the soil will be sterilized.

A strong box of inch lumber three inches deep is preferable for handling plants indoors. Fill it with baked soil that has been dampened and stirred again. Use the finger tips to firm the soil all around, by punching it thoroughly. Then fill up again and level it off. This prevents the soil from caving in while watering afterwards.



Large commercial potato storage at Duchess, Alta., operated by N. A. Barker Ltd., and having a capacity of 100 carloads, or the product of 250 acres.

Plant the seed sparingly. Later, thin the young plants to stand two inches apart. Use soft water, if possible, and soak once every six or seven days rather than sprinkling daily.

The above suggestions refer particularly to plants grown on window sills in the house.

Some gardeners may prefer to use a hotbed to start their tomatoes and other plants. This is desirable. Hotbeds are easily made. Detailed instructions can be found in the Morden garden Bulletin 85.

Seed treatment is an excellent practice. Sweet corn and pea seed, when treated with Ceresan, sprout readily in the garden and are not so apt to rot in the ground during cold spring weather. It is not so essential to bake the soil for indoor seeding, if the seed is first treated. Use as much Ceresan as will stay on the tip of a penknife-blade for each handful of peas or corn. Semesan is preferable for tomato, cabbage and cauliflower seed. Use a lump the size of a pin's head for 50 to 100 seeds. The chemicals are thoroughly shaken together with the seed in a closed baking powder can and left for at least 24 hours. Treated seed is poisonous. Therefore it must be out of reach of children.

How early do you like new potatoes? You can have them by July 1, and sometimes earlier, if you sprout the sets before planting.

Two rows of potatoes 150 feet long require three-quarters of a sack of medium sized sets. These sets are set on end with the "eye-end" up, on the floor of a warm attic or cellar sometime in March. They must have direct light to develop short, stubby and purplish sprouts. A little sand or sawdust placed between the tubers and occasional sprinkling with warm water is done to prevent wilting. The sprouted sets are planted out in late April or early May, and two inches deep. Warba and Bliss Triumph are good early varieties for this purpose.

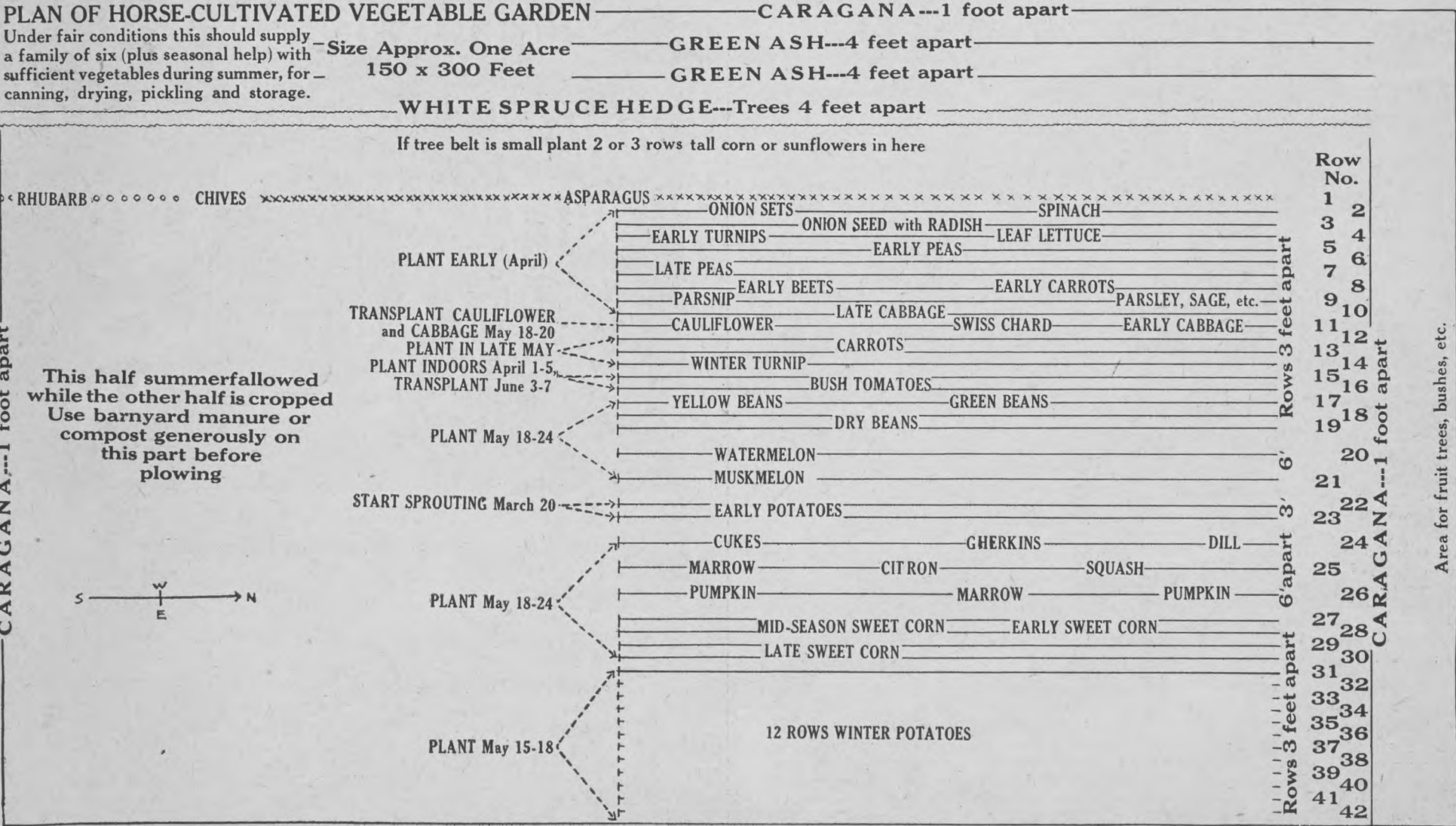
The February article on this page suggested using commercial fertilizer in your 1944 garden. This should increase the yields and also the mineral and vitamin content of your vegetables. For small seeded vegetables, such as onions, carrots, etc., the fertilizer can be scattered in a narrow band along the row before seeding and then hoed in. Another method is to draw shallow trenches with the hoe on either side and near the rows after the plants are just up. The fertilizer is scattered evenly in the trenches and covered immediately with moist soil. In large gardens the Planet Junior seeder is a convenient tool for this purpose. One pound of ammonium phosphate (11-48) for every 100 feet of row is ample for best results.

Farm Garden Plan

KEY to garden plan: Row 1: Valentine rhubarb, chives, Washington asparagus, as desired. Row 2: 50 feet of Dutch onion sets, 2 inches apart; 100 feet of Bloomsdale Long-standing spinach, 6 inches apart. Row 3: Yellow Globe Danvers onion seed 3 inches apart, with Scarlet Globe radish as markers. Row 4: 70 feet of Snowball early turnips, 4 inches apart; 80 feet of Grand Rapids leaf lettuce, 6 inches apart. Row 5: Little Marvel early peas, 1 inch apart. Rows 6 and 7: Onward late peas, 1½ inches apart. Row 8: 75 feet of Detroit Dark Red early beets, 3 inches apart; 75 feet of Nantes early carrots, 2 inches apart. Row 9: 80 feet parsnips, 2½ inches apart (use Short Thick for heavy soils, and Hollow Crown for light soils); 70 feet of parsley, sage and summer savory as wanted. Row 10: Danish Ballhead late cabbage for storage and sauerkraut, 24 inches apart. Row 11: 50 feet Snowball cauliflower, 24 inches apart; 50 feet Lucullus Swiss chard, 6 inches apart; 50 feet Golden Acre early cabbage, 24 inches apart. Rows 12 and 13: Chantenay carrots for storage, 1½ inches apart. Row 14: Canadian Gem rutabaga, or winter turnip, 6 inches apart. Row 15: Farthest North (very early), Early Chatham, and Redskin bush tomatoes, 36 inches apart. Row 16: Bounty bush tomatoes, 42 inches apart. Row 17: 75 feet Round Pod Kidney Wax yellow beans, 4 inches apart; 75 feet Tendergreen green beans, 4 inches apart. Rows 18 and 19: Pacer or Great Northern dry beans for winter use, 4 inches apart. Row 20: 75 feet each of Farnorth and Early Champlain muskmelon, 12 inches apart. Row 21: 100 feet Sweet Sensation and 50 feet Honey Cream watermelon, 12 inches apart. Rows 22 and 23: Warba early potatoes, sprouted indoors March 20, planted outside May 1, 14 inches apart. Row 24: 30 feet of Delcrow slicing cukes; 50 feet of Mincu dill pickle cukes, 70 feet National Pickling gherkins, dill, (small quantity as wanted). Row 25: 40 feet Bush marrow, 30 feet citron, 40 feet Buttercup squash, and 40 feet Golden Hubbard squash, 12 inches apart. Row 26: 60 feet of Sugar pumpkin, 60 feet of Boston marrow, 30 feet of Connecticut field pumpkin. Rows 27 and 28: 75 feet each row Golden Early Market mid-season sweet corn; 75 feet each row Banting early corn, 24 inches apart. Rows 29 and 30: Golden Bantam late sweet corn, 24 inches apart. Rows 31 to 42: Irish Cobbler potatoes for winter use.

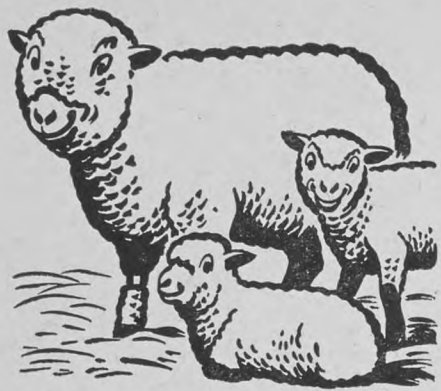
PLAN OF HORSE-CULTIVATED VEGETABLE GARDEN

Under fair conditions this should supply a family of six (plus seasonal help) with sufficient vegetables during summer, for canning, drying, pickling and storage.

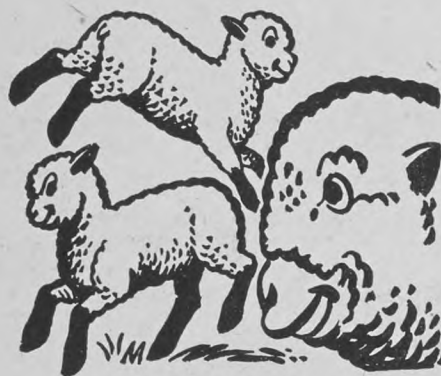


Planned your garden yet? This farm garden plan designed for The Country Guide by Charles Walkof, vegetable specialist, Dominion Experimental Station, Morden, should be studied with the key to varieties and distances also shown on this page.

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World Food Situation

THE U.S. Secretary of Agriculture, Claude Wickard, recently reviewed the world situation as to food supplies. He pointed out that in Russia millions of civilians face actual starvation. Non-combatants are existing on the barest minimum of food, with meat available only on rare occasions, and relying mainly on black bread. Japan, considering the territory it dominates, is still in a favorable food position. In Germany, the food situation is considerably better than for the same period during the first World War, but is clearly and steadily worsening. China is not in a happy position, due to the disruption of war and heavy requisitioning of food by the Japanese. There is hunger and famine in many parts of China. Great Britain will probably be able to maintain present standards of nutrition, since domestic production has greatly increased and the shipping situation has eased substantially. Generally speaking, throughout the world there is a scarcity of animal-protein foods, especially meat and dairy products.

No Abundance Until 1950

NO matter when the war ends, the people of Britain will not have what may be considered a plentiful food supply, until 1950. This was a statement made recently by the British Minister of Food, Col. J. J. Llewelin. He estimated there would be no bananas until 1947, and it would be 1948 before there would be an abundance of milk and strawberries, while fresh eggs and tomatoes and unrationed candy would not be abundant until 1949.

Oil Crops Go East For Processing

CONSIDERING that about 75 per cent of Canadian flax seed is produced in Saskatchewan, the construction of a \$2,500,000 plant in Toronto for the extraction and handling of oil-seed crops is interesting to western farmers. It is estimated that this plant, when completed, will be able to process 6,750 bushels of soybeans daily, and 4,500 bushels of flax seed daily. The plant will employ about one hundred people, and will manufacture various meals and flours, as well as other products to be used in various industries and for food. It is expected to be in full operation by December, 1944, and will contain storage capacity for 450,000 bushels of oil bearing seeds.

DAIRYING DOES A WAR JOB

Continued from page 9

slightly more than 105 million pounds, and Quebec 48 million pounds. Nevertheless, these quantities were about 40 million pounds less than were produced in the same two provinces in 1942, although still greatly in excess of the quantity produced in the year before the war.

The contract with the British Ministry of Food for the supply of cheese for the year ending March, 1944, calls for an export of 150 million pounds, of which only 115 million pounds was secured. The subsidy on cheese milk, already referred to, had an immediate effect, with the result that in November, Quebec cheese production had increased 33 per cent, and in December, by 190 per cent.

From the figures already given regarding cheese and butter, it should not be difficult to realize something of the problem facing the government operating through the Dairy Products Board, when it attempts to regulate, for war purposes, the production of cheese, butter and other manufactured dairy products. If we remember that some provinces are barely self-sufficient in dairy products; that others, such as the prairie provinces, normally produce very little cheese and a great surplus of creamery butter; that the manufacture of evaporated and condensed milk is logically centered in the most intensive dairying areas; and finally that practically all of the cheese in Canada,

which is so much desired by Britain, is manufactured in Ontario and Quebec, the problem of securing a balanced production of these various products can be more readily imagined. The consumer of fluid milk in Canada is also making calculation and prediction more difficult by consuming steadily increasing quantities of whole milk.

Under wartime conditions, the government has resorted to about the only means available to it, of regulating the production of these dairy products, namely, the use of subsidies. In some cases, as in the case of fluid milk, the subsidy has been a consumer subsidy, and has enabled consumers to purchase milk at two cents less than would otherwise be the retail price per quart. In other cases, subsidies have been paid with the definite aim of making the manufacture of some dairy products more profitable than the manufacture of some other product less urgently required. Today, for example, the government is faced with a three-way tug-of-war, involving first, the consumer subsidy on fluid milk, which concerns not only the price ceiling, but the cost-of-living index, and the health of the people of this country; second, the subsidy on butterfat, or creamery butter production, which seems to be required in order to maintain the present butter ration in Canada of eight ounces per week; and third, the maintenance of a sufficiently attractive price for cheese to encourage the manufacture of enough to supply Britain with what we have undertaken to give her.

One of the surprising developments accompanying our greatly increased production of dairy products, is the increase in quality which has taken place. The grading of farm products for market extends back over half a century. Grading practically began with the voluntary grading of apples in 1892. The Canada Grain Act, which governs the grading of our cereal grains was passed by Parliament about 1900. The unofficial grading of eggs began several years prior to 1915, but official grades were established in that year, and were made to apply to all inter-provincial trade in 1918, and to the export trade in 1922,

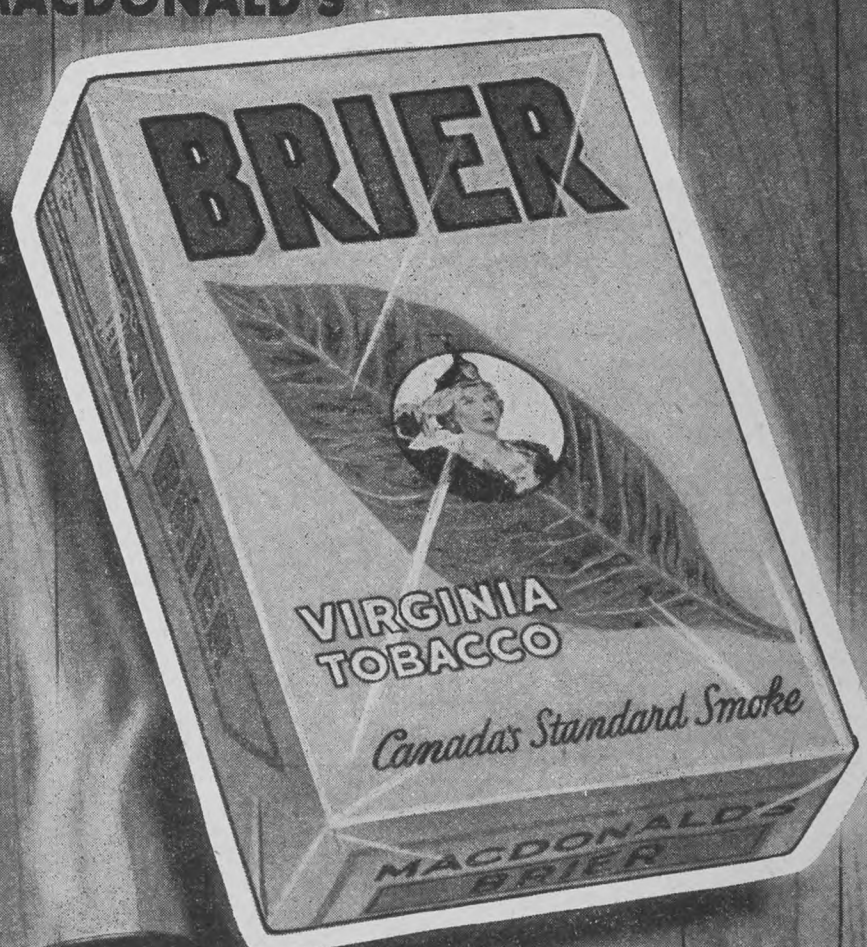
while in 1923, there was grading of eggs from the producer to the consumer. Western Canada was responsible for the beginning of butter grading which was started in 1914, and made applicable to all creameries in 1915. In 1918, uniform standards for the three prairie provinces were adopted, and these applied not only to the grading of butter, but of cream, also. In 1922, compulsory cream grading was introduced into Alberta, and later adopted by Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In 1922, also, the grading of market hogs on a live basis was established by the Dominion government; and a few years later, rail grading on a voluntary basis was established, which became compulsory in the fall of 1940. In 1940 also, British Columbia made provision for the compulsory sale to consumers of graded beef in the Vancouver area.

As pointed out by D. H. McCallum, Dairy Commissioner for Alberta, the prairie provinces have built up an enviable record for quality of cream and creamery butter, and this quality has been reflected in the price paid for western butter on the principal Canadian markets. Mr. McCallum calculated that, if the cream producers of the prairie provinces had produced 100 per cent of top-grade cream in 1943, their returns would have been increased by one million dollars, or more.

Incidentally, Alberta's dairy products output in 1943, amounting to \$34,181,500, including \$18,332,000 net value to producers, plus \$3,103,000 of producers subsidies, is almost exactly the same as the value of Alberta dairy output in 1920. However, the factory selling value of creamery butter last year was 31.75 cents per pound, as compared with 55.45 cents per pound in 1920. According to F. G. Saunderson, Kelliher, Saskatchewan, president of the Saskatchewan Dairymen's Association, Saskatchewan dairy production in 1943 amounted to \$36,585,000, exclusive of subsidies.

WHAT is the outlook for 1944? A very carefully guarded answer to this question was given during the Dairy Conference by Prof. H. Van Vliet, of the Farm Management Department,

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University of Saskatchewan. He was quite hopeful with regard to dairy products for the balance of this year, but was careful to explain that, during wartime, continuation of the high production which was achieved in 1943, almost entirely depends on the price adjustments engineered by the Dominion government in the way of subsidies. As to the postwar outlook, Prof. Van Vliet thought that we shall probably go through several phases of recovery from the influence of war, but pointed out that there are several factors which suggest a relatively favorable postwar picture. For example, he thought that we would back out of this war more slowly than out of the World War I. We would still be fighting Japan after we had licked Hitler. Second, the establishment of price control would offset the natural tendency toward inflation during wartime. Third, the principle of lend-lease and mutual aid will have a beneficial effect on the peace and will tend to eliminate troublesome international debts. Fourth, war will leave a heavy backlog of consumer demand, which gives hope for a high level of

employment to meet civilian requirements during the reconstruction period; and fifth, there is, and will be, a greater appreciation of the problems of peace, so that we are likely to have more sensible monetary and trade policies than after World War I.

All will not be fine and dandy, however, though there may be some permanent extension of markets for Canadian farm products. In all probability, there may be some redistribution of markets arising out of the restoration in Europe. Too much hope for the immediate future should not be placed in the possibility of raising the nutritional level, which will take a long time, and will depend partly on price relationship between food and other products. The high level of employment during wartime has emphasized our place in national and world prosperity, but we should keep in mind the likelihood that the feeding of Europe will likely be accomplished largely by providing her with wheat and allowing her to build up her own herds of livestock, with the importation of the necessary quantities of feed, as livestock numbers increase.

Farmers Meet the Cabinet

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture presented brief following annual meeting

FOLLOWING its eighth annual meeting, which was held in Quebec the last week in January, the Canadian Federation of Agriculture met the members of the cabinet and presented a brief which summarizes the decisions reached at the meeting. This brief is an important document, as it presents the views of organized agriculture in Canada in this fifth year of the greatest of all wars.

After pointing out that those who remained on farms had faithfully followed with unprecedented toil and labor the pattern of production laid down by the government, the brief suggests that everything possible should be done to relieve farmers from loss arising from the very extent of their efforts. For example, it is suggested that some plan be worked out by the government by which a surplus of livestock on any market, such as occurred last fall, would be taken over by the government at prevailing prices, so that individual farmers would not suffer loss. It was also urged that adequate provision would be made to safeguard producers from a collapse in prices of farm products in the postwar period.

Postwar Farm Finance

The report of the Parliamentary Subcommittee on Postwar Reconstruction was referred to and in that connection it was urged: That the Canadian Farm Loan Board be extended and that it be encouraged to make new loans on a less conservative basis at the lowest possible rate of interest; that the Act to Establish a Central Mortgage Bank be again examined with a view to putting it into operation as a medium for refunding existing loans, and also that more attention be given to the question of providing short term and intermediate loans to farmers. In any national home building program, special provision for financing home building and repair on farms be provided. Farm people should have available to them health services comparable to those enjoyed by urban dwellers and agriculture should offer to young people social and economic rewards that would make farming an attractive choice.

The government's wheat policy, which came into effect September 28, was regarded as satisfactory. The government was reminded that the most effective method of maintaining maximum production was by guaranteeing a fair level of prices over a period of years. It was recommended that the Canadian Wheat Board should be authorized to act as the sole marketing agency for coarse grains and that the initial payment to growers be fixed at the present ceiling prices without disturbing the equalization payment arrangements now in effect. Farmers should be assured of a price guarantee for oats and barley before this spring's seeding, as there will be a danger of too great a switch from coarse

grains back to wheat. The brief recommended an amendment to the Prairie Farm Assistance Act, in order that its provisions may be extended to any six or more contiguous sections of land where a crop failure is experienced.

Livestock Policies

The Federation repeated its request of former years that the government should establish a board of livestock commissioners, with powers and duties similar to those of the Board of Grain Commissioners. It would administer the Livestock and Livestock Products Act and its members should be appointed in consultation with organized agriculture. Such a board should have power to license, regulate and control facilities for assembling, transporting, yarding, slaughtering, processing and packing, together with facilities for grading and selling all livestock and carcass products for human consumption as well as of live and dressed poultry and eggs. A levy would be made on producers to defray the cost of the board's operations. In view of the possibility of a large flow of cattle to the market, the government was urged to give serious consideration to the reopening of the United States market for live cattle. While regretting the disturbed conditions in the bacon production program from the uncertainty and confusion of the announcements last fall, the government was given credit for reconsidering and readjusting the matter very much in line with the recommendations of the producers. The two-year contract was commended and the statement made that the \$1.00 premium on A grade hogs, which has been paid by the packers, should be continued.

The C.F.A. endorsed the recommendations of the Dairy Farmers of Canada and pressed these recommendations on the government. These recommendations are as follows: That the subsidy of 55 cents on fluid milk and the 30 cent subsidy on concentrated milk products be continued; that the 10 cent subsidy on butterfat in cream for creamery butter be continued throughout the summer months and that the price of cheese for 1944 be 25 cents per pound f.o.b. factory shipping point plus bonus and premiums. The brief also recommended that a study be made looking to the establishment of a dairy commission consisting of representatives of producers, processors and the government to govern and direct the dairy industry.

Subsidies and the Price Ceiling

On the question of appointments to agricultural boards, the brief stated: "We express appreciation of the response to organized agriculture's recommendations for representation on advisory committees to various agricultural boards. We would, however, ask the government to go further and afford the Canadian Federation of Agriculture the opportunity to recommend

nominees to positions on administrative boards which may be required to deal with matters of an agricultural character."

With regard to government subsidies, the brief reminded the government that farmers are not responsible for the introduction of a subsidy program. Not having approved or condemned it, they have accepted subsidies as an essential part of the government's war policy, and the government's major measure for preventing inflation. The brief approved the statement which had been made by Hon. J. L. Ilsley in the House when he stated that "It should be realized clearly that subsidies are being paid in the interests of the consumer." The brief stated that the subsidies are actually part of the legitimate sale price of the product being paid in most cases by the state, as an alternative to permitting a rise in farm market prices. Farmers were concerned as to what action will be taken regarding these subsidies when the war is over and asked for a clear and definite pronouncement by the government on this question as it would remove a great deal of anxiety from the minds of organized producers.

The Income Tax Question

The brief referred to a bill passed many years ago in the House of Commons, but defeated in the Senate, providing for the Dominion incorporation of co-operative societies. Similar legislation was requested of the government and the request was backed by the statement that in 1942 there were in the nine provinces, 1,722 co-operative associations with 4,291 places of business and an annual turnover of \$257 million. The lack of a Dominion act is an impediment to co-operative development.

The brief further stated that most farmers have found it practically impossible to collect income tax from farm workers and urged a change of policy to relieve farmers of this responsibility. The application of the income tax to the proceeds of dispersal sales of livestock is creating hardship, and at least 75 per cent of the proceeds of such sales should be treated as return of capital exempt from income tax. Farmers who, in 1942, because of marketing restrictions were unable to market before the end of the calendar year a normal percentage of grain produced during that year, were consequently not able to enjoy the full benefit of the 50 per cent exemption on taxes which applied to the income of 1942. Such farmers should be relieved of 50 per cent of the taxable income arising from sales of 1942 grain regardless of the year in which it was sold. The brief also urged the need for averaging agricultural income over a period of years for income tax purposes.

Immigration and Land Settlement

With regard to immigration and land settlement, the brief expressed the opinion that policies of establishing returned men on the land, and of postwar immigration, if any, should be related to the effective operation of plans to place agriculture on a more secure and healthy footing. Ambitious land settlement and immigration policies were condemned as doomed to failure if conducted with no regard to the maintenance of the proper balance of production and consumption of farm products. Any plan of state assistance to immigrants should give due consideration to providing similar assistance to sons and daughters of our own farmers who may wish to establish themselves independently in farming.

The brief reminded the government that although some remedial measures had been taken, the farm help situation is still serious. "We repeat our recommendation of a year ago that Canadian agriculture should be given full recognition as an essential war industry with sufficient skilled manpower available to it to secure adequate production," said the brief, which concluded with the following general statement: "The greater degree of collaboration between the government and organized agriculture during the war years has opened up an avenue of almost continuous contact, which we trust will be maintained during years of peace. We believe that your government has recognized the benefit shared by both government and producers as a result of this co-operation, in planning national policies affecting agriculture."

MONTHLY COMMENTARY

by UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

U.S. Demand for Canadian Wheat Alters the Grain Marketing Picture for Western Farmers

The United States wants to buy 175,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat in 1944. It will do so up to the extent that transportation is available. This was announced a few weeks ago by the Government of Canada.

It was previously known that the United States had begun to buy Canadian wheat and presumably would take a lot of it but no one had previously ventured to put the figure so high. That demand from the United States is very important to western farmers, and for a number of different reasons. At present price levels, it means the distribution of something over \$200,000,000 to western wheat producers. The fact that farmers are now getting a basic initial payment of \$1.25 per bushel from the Canadian Wheat Board for all wheat delivered, can be attributed largely to the demand from south of the line. Last April the open market price of wheat which had been running around 90 cents per bushel, began to advance until it had almost reached \$1.25 per bushel on September 27 when the Government of Canada closed the Winnipeg market. At first the rise in prices was surprising, and the idea widely prevailed that Canada had a large wheat surplus which could not be disposed of for a long time. Later it became evident that the demand began when a number of people realized that the United States Government would be coming into the Canadian market, and the advance became stronger when such buying actually began.

Because of the demand from the United States, western farmers will be able to deliver during the current crop year, perhaps up to 300,000,000 bushels of wheat on a basis of \$1.25 per bushel instead of about 240,000,000 bushels on a basis of 90 cents per bushel. In addition, because the price went up and the Government of Canada bought up all Wheat Board stocks of former crops at the highest price the open market had reached, something more than \$50,000,000 is going to be distributed among western farmers on Wheat Board Participation Certificates of 1940, 1941 and 1942.

Export of Coarse Grains Checked

The American demand for wheat however, also means that the West will not be able to sell as large a quantity of oats and barley over the border as had formerly been expected. There had been a big demand for these grains and last fall they began to move in considerable quantities, but the fact remains that there are not railway cars and enough cargo space in vessels to move all the Canadian grain that the United States would buy. Government authorities in that country have evidently decided that it is better, because wheat is a heavier grain, to move it than to move the lighter oats and barley, which would require greater space for the same feeding value. When wheat, instead of other grains is moved out of country elevators, it means that space is made for more wheat deliveries instead of deliveries of oats and barley. Farmers are going to be able to dispose of a lot more wheat than they had formerly been led to believe would be possible. It may be however, that they will not be able to dispose of oats and barley to the same extent as had been expected.

When the wheat crop was seeded in 1940, western farmers were told that their deliveries would be limited to 14 bushels per acre which meant a total of about 240,000,000 bushels. Now it is announced that the maximum quota will be advanced to 18 bushels per authorized acre and it is quite possible that before July 31st is reached, there will be a further advance in the maximum quota.



The Homeward Trail

It will be too much to hope that delivery quotas and opportunities to deliver will be equalized throughout the West by July 31. It has not been possible to keep them equalized throughout the crop year. The railways have often placed cars at points from which they found it most convenient to move grain. This was done to a large extent last fall when it became necessary to get large quantities of wheat to the head of the lakes before the close of navigation and points in Manitoba and eastern Saskatchewan got an advantage which was not then shared by points farther west. Again when American railway cars were sent into western Canada to move wheat by direct all rail routes from western country elevators to points in the United States, the great bulk of these cars were placed at points in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. That is because of the freight rate structure which gives certain areas an advantage in such shipments, if they are destined to points reached through Minneapolis or Duluth. A certain number of cars from the United States, but a comparatively small proportion, were supplied to Alberta for movement through Cootes to more westerly stations. When shipments to the United States began to be made from Vancouver, an opportunity was created to fill up space at the Pacific Coast by shipments from Alberta points. But a great need to accumulate wheat at the lakehead to have it ready for the opening of navigation meant that only a small proportion of Canadian railway cars available for wheat shipments could be allotted to the west-bound movement.

By July 31 most western farmers will have been able to deliver all the wheat they produced in 1943. A large number of them will have been able to deliver all the wheat they carried over from 1942.

A Friendly Call at the Cabin in the Hills



California's Requirements are Short

Some trouble developed in California with respect to wheat shipped out of Vancouver by rail to San Francisco. The state of California has always been very reluctant to have agricultural products imported there for fear of distributing weeds or disease. Soon after the first shipments from Vancouver arrived the Agricultural Administration of the state charged that the C.C.C. was importing wheat containing weed seeds. Actually all wheat shipped out of Vancouver had been cleaned in the regular manner, had been inspected by the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners and was fully up to Canadian standards for export grain which are accepted throughout the world. However it is not possible in the ordinary handling of wheat to eliminate every trace of weed seeds and there is no doubt some such seeds could have been found by the California authorities to justify the complaint. When wheat is milled such seeds are destroyed but when it is to be fed to poultry, as is the case with most of the wheat going to California, the possibility of introducing new weeds has to be recognized. To take care of the California situation the Commodity Credit Corporation of the United States is having shipments from Vancouver elevators re-cleaned at its expense.

So far it is only the state of California that has made any objections in this respect. The carload shipments that have been sent all rail direct from western country elevators to other states in the Union, have of necessity, had to carry a certain percentage of dockage, as they have not passed through terminal elevators for cleaning. Such wheat is probably fully up to the ordinary standards of wheat handled through regular channels and there has been no attempt to demand that so far as freedom from weed seeds is concerned, it should be practically as good as seed wheat.

Effect on Plans for Seeding

One effect of the change in the wheat situation has been to eliminate the wheat acreage reduction payments made during the past two years by the Government of Canada. Those payments have meant a very considerable addition to the revenue of western farmers. It seems to be assumed that they are no longer needed on that account and also that they are not needed in order to encourage a diversion of acreage to summerfallow or to other crops. Probably even if they had been continued they would not have a great effect on acreage put into different crops.

Undoubtedly western farmers will seed a larger acreage to wheat this year than last. The combination of better prices and improved prospects for delivery will insure that. Some corresponding reduction in acreage in oats and barley may take place. But no one can advise an in-

dividual farmer what he ought to do or what it will pay him best to do. Those who need oats and barley for their own feeding operations will naturally put in enough acreage for their own needs. If there is a late seeding season the tendency will be to put in other crops rather than to take a risk in seeding wheat too late. Farmers in districts where comparatively better crops are to be expected from oats and barley than wheat will take that fact into account. Those who expect to have big carry-overs of one kind of grain will probably weigh the advantages of having other crops. But the delivery opportunities for one crop as compared to another during the coming crop year are entirely uncertain. If there is a light wheat crop throughout the west, quite possibly all wheat forwarded can be sold within the crop year, even by farmers who are fortunate enough to have heavy yields. If there is a short supply of feed grains, delivery preference might be given next year, at least for a time, to oats and barley as opposed to wheat. There may be changes in the war situation that will make the transportation much easier for western grains, while other changes may make transportation more difficult as at present.

Of one thing we can be sure, that the highest production of grain in western Canada in 1944, and probably in immediately following years, is to be desired. What form that production takes, whether wheat or some other grain, is not nearly so important. Perhaps the best acreage allotment for the whole west will be that which results from each farmer making his own decisions, guided by what appears to be good farming practice in relation to particular circumstances on his own farm.



Farmers May Need To Borrow More Than Usual

THE 1943 crops, now safely harvested, are available for the needs of a world at war. In 1944 the world demand for food products will be enormous.

If you need to borrow more than usual to produce more food than usual—field crops, livestock or dairy products—do not hesitate to talk to the manager of our nearest branch.

BANK OF MONTREAL

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Ask your local dealer
or send for illus-
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how to fight the
Warble Fly.

According to government statistics, Canadian farmers lose twelve million dollars every year through decreased hide values, lowered milk production, decreased beef poundage . . . due to the attack of WARBLE FLIES. Cut this loss now with C-I-L WARBLE POWDER—easy to use, sure in effect.

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Through three major wars and six national depressions "R. G. & B." have maintained and solidified their business leadership.

Now as the fourth major conflict faces us, we meet it with determination to plow the same straight furrow—to see it through on the same sound principals.

Establish your business on the open market by using illustrated letterheads showing Pedigree Livestock, Seed Grain, etc. Use engravings of your private design to illustrate Butter Wraps, Egg and Honey Cartons, etc. Write us your requirements.



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NEIGHBORLY NEWS

Contributed by the Elevator Agents of
UNITED GRAIN GROWERS LIMITED

of the organization which wounded and prisoners of war speak of in terms of full-hearted praise—the Red Cross.—*Ashville, Man.*

Good Work, Girls!

Miss Cecile Dunbar and Miss Maxine Workun who represented Alberta at the swine-judging contest held at Guelph, Ontario, and who won a close second to the prize winning Ontario team were honored with a banquet by the Calmar Board of Trade. More than 150 persons gathered to congratulate the girls, who are members of the Liberty Swine Club.—*Leduc, Alta.*

Curlers and Fire Fighters

The first open bonspiel at Totnes, a siding of two elevators and a store, brought together an entry of 19 rinks. Eleven being outside rinks, from Eston, Richlea, Brock, Bickleigh, Penkill and McMorran.

This is a good showing for a community which up till two years ago knew little or nothing of the game, but went ahead and built a one sheet rink, money and labor being donated.

The first day ended with curlers, and spectators fighting a fire which totally destroyed the Pioneer Elevator Office, and living quarters, and the most of Mr. Pott's (the agent) possessions.—*Bickleigh, Sask.*

Excellent Oat Crop

While the principal place for Ajax oats will be found in the southern areas of the prairie provinces in the opinion of authorities, a 95-bushel crop was grown in 1943 at Gilbert Plains in northern Manitoba by A. H. Parker. During growth the crop was inspected by Dr. C. H. Goulden, J. M. Welsh of the Dominion Rust Laboratory (who bred this new variety) and Dr. L. H. Newman, Dominion Cerealists.—*Gilbert Plains, Man.*

Import Fine Bulls

W. J. Eager and Loughheed Bros., while attending the big Denver stock show recently purchased jointly two valuable young bulls. "Bright Mixer" a ten months' old Hereford bull calf from the famous herd of O. E. Taussig and Son of Parshal, Colorado, was first in a class of 75 sale bulls and third in a class of 122 show bulls.

"Young Mixer 52" a 20 months' old Hereford bull from the herd of F. A. Field and Son of Parshal, Colorado, earned 5th place in 100 sale bulls and 7th in a class of 118 show bulls.—*Innisfail, Alta.*

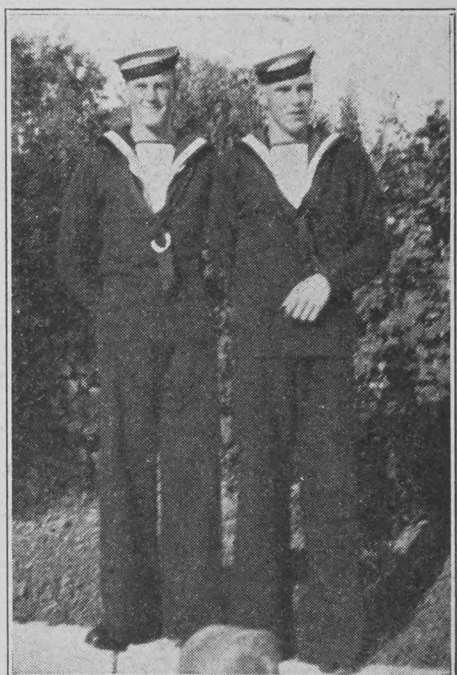
"Lassie, Come Home!"

Even railroad cars have sentiment. The chances of the same car returning to a country elevator point shortly after once having been there is pretty remote. "However," as the U.G.G. agent at Adanac puts it "a car once loaded at the Neighborly Elevator never forgets the experience—it always has a longing to return." On January 22 car No. C.P. 114276 containing coal was spotted at the U.G.G. elevator here. After the coal had been unloaded the car was reloaded, this time with oats, consigned to The Quaker Oats Company at Saskatoon. Exactly one week later the same car was returned empty, again consigned to the same destination. Once may be an accident, twice a coincidence. Three times? Well, if it happens again we can only conclude that the car is bewitched.—*Adanac, Sask.*

Valuable Red Cross Aid

The Girls Club of Ashville recently sponsored a dance in aid of the Red Cross. The amount raised was \$50. The Junior Red Cross at Sandringham school also donated \$43, being the proceeds from a "box social." A further sum of \$4.00 was realized for the Red Cross as the result of a dance held at Vista school. The latest effort to raise funds for the support of this worthy objective is that of the Universal Creek school through sale of tickets on an afghan.

Other busy Red Cross activities are under consideration and the enthusiasm manifested is a tribute to the fine appreciation felt for the unrivalled service



On Active Service

Here is a picture of two gallant young sailor lads, both sons of U.G.G. "old timers." Jack Paterson, at left, is the son of G. Paterson of Wadena and a U.G.G. traveller since 1919. Gordon

Munn (right) is the son of U.G.G. traveller W. G. Munn of Saskatoon, a 1919 old-timer. Gordon has made a dozen or more crossings of the Atlantic on convoy work in a corvette. Jack recently received his commission and is also on active duty.



Receives R.C.A.F. Promotion

W./O. W. M. Munro (shown above), succeeded his father as U.G.G. elevator agent at Salter four or five years ago, but when war broke out he enlisted in the R.C.A.F. as observer and has now been promoted to warrant officer. His father, J. R. Munro, received a cable at the end of January advising him that his son had completed his first tour of operations—30 trips in all; including three trips over Berlin; several over the Ruhr Valley; the big raid over Frankfurt on December 20, and several over Italy.

W./O. W. M. Munro was born and raised on his father's farm northwest of Salter. He attended the Norwich School 1½ miles north of the farm, and after working at home for a time he went East, returning to operate the U.G.G. Elevator at Salter when his father retired. When his son left for overseas J. R. Munro again took over the operating of the U.G.G. elevator and will carry on until his son returns.—*Salter, Sask.*

From Grain to Bread

E. P. Bancroft of U.G.G. paid a visit to the schoolhouse with a showing of pictures which were very interesting. The main feature was the handling of grain from the time it is sown until it is made into bread. There were also some news reels and comedies. Luncheon was served by the ladies.

The Friendly Elevator has made quite a few improvements at this point this fall. A new up-to-date cottage has been erected for the agent; also a new two-bin coal shed from which six cars of coal have been disposed.—*Rignold, Man.*

"A Package of Seeds"

I paid a dime for a package of seed
And the clerk tossed them out with a flip.
We've got 'em assorted for every man's need
He said with a smile on his lip
Pansies and poppies and asters and peas
Ten cents a package! and pick as you please!

Now seeds are just dimes to the man in the store
And dimes are the things that he needs
And I've been to buy them in seasons before
But have thought of them merely as seeds
But it flashed through my mind as I took them this time
You have purchased a miracle here for a dime.

You've a dime's worth of power which no man can create
You've a dime's worth of life in your hand
You've a dime's worth of mystery, destiny, fate
Which the wisest can't understand

In this bright little package, now isn't it odd?

You've a dime's worth of something known only to God.

—Anonymous.

Sent in by Calgary office.

A Fine War Work Effort

The sum of \$551.78 has been raised for the local Red Cross through various way—general campaigns, raffles of all kinds, rummage sale, teas and lunches sold at farm sales. This amount in full has been sent to headquarters. Also \$56 in grain donations have been credited to the Branch. This is rightly regarded as being a highly successful showing.

Fifty-two quilts, 52 sweaters, 15 pairs gloves, 8 pairs socks, 4 scarves and 75 sewn garments have been made and donated to the same good cause.

Lunch collections taken at meetings for the year which also included donations from teas, amounted to \$81. This was used for Red Cross quilts.

Officers re-elected for 1944 were as follows: Mrs. A. L. Anderson, president; Mrs. A. Cranna and Mrs. F. Scarrow, vice-presidents; R. B. Charlton, treasurer; Mrs. A. Cranna, work convener, with Mrs. R. Carswell and Mrs. H. Clay and Mrs. M. Rogal assisting, Mrs. N. J. Merrells, secretary.

Apart from the Red Cross there is the Cheer Fund for the army, navy, air force men and women. Christmas boxes were mailed to 17 overseas and 21 in Canada. Cigarettes are also sent overseas.

A number of persons have made donations of blood at Weyburn. Several having made their second donation.—*Griffin, Sask.*

Moline Pioneer Passes

A well known pioneer of the Moline district, Adam Berlet, passed away recently in his 78th year.

Mr. Berlet was born October 11th, 1866, and came to Moline from Ontario in 1889, where he became a successful farmer. He was one of those responsible for the organization of the Moline Co-operative Limited, also the local branch of the Grain Growers Association.—*Moline, Man.*

Ten-Year-Old's War Effort

Ten-year-old Tommy McCole, according to a report in The Edmonton Journal, has sold War Savings Stamps to the value of \$150. He is Coronation's youngest salesman in that line and one of the most industrious. About three months ago he approached Postmaster R. Ellis with a request for War Stamps to sell but was told he was too young to be given a \$10 book of stamps on credit. That disappointed him terribly, and he came back with: "Gee, Mr. Ellis, I want to do something to help win the war." There and then Tommy won his first battle, and a book was given him, with careful instructions. He has proved his selling ability since and is still going strong. Tommy is the son of T. E. McCole, U.G.G. Agent, at Coronation.—*Coronation, Alta.*

Fine Livestock Showing

The livestock industry in the Claresholm district took a considerable leap in 1943, thus again proving that Claresholm is living up to the well-known slogan that this is where "the rangelands and the wheatlands meet." Complete figures for 1943 livestock rail shipments out of the yards show that 264 horses, 8,300 cattle and 3,317 hogs went on the markets during the past year. However, due to the proximity of the Calgary stockyards it is estimated that approximately 5,000 hogs were trucked out of the district in addition to those shipped out by rail. A contributing factor to the large number of cattle turned over here of course is the large cover crop acreage produced as a result of wheat acreage reduction. Prices for cover crop pasture here in 1943 reached as high as \$4.00 per head per month, and was the principal source of income for a number of farmers. The open winter to date has made feeding conditions ideal with little or no snow until early February, and temperatures above freezing most of the time.—*Claresholm, Alta.*

My overalls and work shirts
won't shrink out of fit
because they're

"SANFORIZED"



I like work clothes that give
a lot of real service. And I've found

out that shirts and overalls that shrink too small are a bad investment. That's why I always make sure that my work clothes are labelled "Sanforized." Because then they can't shrink more than 1%. My work shirts fit right the first time I put them on, and they fit right after a dozen hard washings. That "Sanforized" label means that the shrinkage is controlled above government standards, and that's all the proof I need.

...AND I, TOO, LOOK FOR THE "SANFORIZED"
LABEL WHEN I BUY WASHABLES FOR
THE FAMILY.

When I buy shirts and pyjamas for my husband, wash
dresses for myself and play clothes for the children,
I make sure they're labelled "Sanforized."



IN THE FLAVOR SEALED
"FLAV-O-TAINER"

NABOB
Coffee

AND THE TOWN TALKED

Continued from page 7

they have a nice place over on Riverside Drive, so everything is handy. Mary told me—she's Jose's wife—she doesn't know what they would have done if Elsbeth hadn't come along when she did. It's all kind of like a story, or a movie. And they're all simply crazy about Jimmie. When I think of all that has happened, I feel like thanking you for being so mean to me that time I went to your office scairt out of my wits. Because now Minnie is going to educate Jimmie, who is very tall for his age and blond, thank God, with blue eyes like his father. He won't be two until next February, but you'd never know it. The reason I wrote last summer and got ma and pa to come down was that I was so proud of Jimmie and I couldn't bear it for them not to see him. And when they saw him they almost fell through the floor. He grinned at them and said Glampa and Glatma, like I taught him to, except he sounded like a Chinaman, and ma and pa cried and went crazy about him. They wanted me to go back with them and live in Bloomhill, but Minnie wouldn't hear of it and had a fit, almost, and begged me to stay with her. So ma cried some more and pa took it real sensible and said it was best for Jimmie and all to be here with Minnie. Well, I wasn't going to say all that, but when you have a youngster like Jimmie you get kind of soft in the head. When you see him you'll understand.

Later

I had to stop just then because Jimmie woke up from his nap. And I got to stop again pretty soon because this letter is getting so long, six pages already. But what I started out to say was this, and I hope you won't think wrong of me for it. But I know how much you like Beth and you know I

think the world and all of her. Well, that Cecil Andrews has been playing here at hotels and so on and it looks as if she can't get him out of her head. Before the opening of her show she went round all day long, walking in a kind of stupor, if you know what I mean. She was afraid he wouldn't be back to town for the first night. He was out somewhere on an engagement. Anyhow, I never seen her act like she did. Jose was mad at her, too. But then he came, just a few days before the opening, without telling her he was coming to town. And Beth was like a new person. Hattie—that's the maid she has—was sick and Elsbeth got me to go over to her apartment one afternoon to help her. That was the day he walked in on her. I was standing in the kitchen door and she just flew into his arms.

It isn't as if she didn't have any other admirers. Everybody falls in love with her, but she doesn't seem to think of anything but her work and this Cecil Andrews, whom, to my mind, is a selfish, conceited heel. Of course he's made a name for himself these last couple of years, but what's his game with Beth, that's what I'd like to know. When he's with her he acts like he was in love with her and she gets so worked up she either laughs or cries like a fool afterwards. Jose doesn't like it and he has sense, even if he is a Spaniard and a dancer.

Anyhow, Cecil was at the opening and Beth danced like she never danced before. He sat out in front where I could see him. He didn't clap once, but he just stood up and threw a white carnation out of his lapel on to the stage and somebody near me said out loud, "That's Cecil Andrew!" And he heard it, too. And he liked it.

He took her out to supper after the show, but I wasn't there so I don't know what went on. She told me the next day that Cecil expects to have enough money next season to start his own joint

in town here. I guess that's all right, but she seemed like she wanted to tell me more, about them going to be married or something. I don't get it. But what I meant to say is you ought to come down here some time this fall and see her. You ought to see her dance, anyhow. That's worth coming all the way to see, if nothing else.

Well, this is getting to be quite a book. I guess I'll have to put a six-cent stamp on it. I'm enclosing a picture of Beth and Jose that was in last Sunday's paper. That costume of hers is made entirely out of fine gold chains and her skin shows through it all over. You might show it to her aunts, ha, ha!

How is the clinic coming along? Beth was wondering about it the other day. I'd love to hear from you.

As ever yours,

Sadie Miller.

And a note to Sadie Miller, written by Doctor Frederick Stowell, in November, 1935:

My dear Sadie: Your letter was very amusing and interesting and deserved an answer long before this. But there has been a lot of flu in the Flats this fall and the clinic has kept me pretty busy. It is now in good running order, I'm glad to report.

I should indeed like to knock off for a day or two and run down to New York to see your big son as well as Beth's show. Permit me to congratulate you on Jimmie. I have already written Elsbeth expressing my delight in her success, but I did not mention the picture you sent me. My grandfather subscribes to the "Times" and I had already seen it, as I supposed everybody else on North Hill had, also. I was glad to observe that she has filled out nicely. I presume she must adhere to a strict regimen of diet and sleep for such a strenuous profession, and I hope that you do your best to see that she keeps to it. I'm afraid there's nothing I can do about Cecil Andrews. If they decide to get married, as they no doubt will, I shall merely

wish them all the happiness in the world.

Perhaps next month it may be possible for me to make the New York trip. It seems that Beth's show is due for a long run, and I shall probably have a chance to see it before it closes.

Sincerely yours, Frederick Stowell.

Sadie took her courage in both hands and showed the letter to Elsbeth one afternoon when she was lying listlessly among the satin cushions on a chaise-longue in her apartment on Central Park West. Sadie knew well enough why Elsbeth was lying in that depleted and woe-begone attitude. Cecil Andrews was to have come to see her and had failed again. Sadie could have wrung his neck. But then, she was ready to wring Elsbeth's neck too for feeling so intensely about a slippery eel like Cecil Andrews. That was what made her show Doctor Fred's letter.

Elsbeth might have given her the satisfaction of showing some emotion about the letter, but no! The small, pale, smile, the amused elevation of the eyebrows, never left her face.

"It's pleasant to know that North Hill saw me in chains, even if they were gold chains! It must have distressed poor Freddy terribly."

It was spring flushing into summer before Doctor Frederick Stowell came to New York. It was spring and from Elsbeth's windows Central Park was stippled with moist crimsons and powdery, sulphurous yellows. The grass between the stony slopes was sharp and green.

The show, in its eighth month now, was also in that delicious state of lassitude that meant late May. The show would run into July, when it would take to the road for a spell. But Irena and Jose were not going on the road with Hades Preferred. Irena and Jose were to grace the floor show in Cecil Andrews' new Key Pout on East Fifty-first Street, the grand opening of which had been set for September eleventh. Between times, Irena and Jose were planning to loaf and enjoy themselves eating and swimming at Fire Island, where Jose had



LOXTAVE EASY-TO-ERECT FARM STORAGE BINS

**ORDER EARLY TO
ASSURE DELIVERY**

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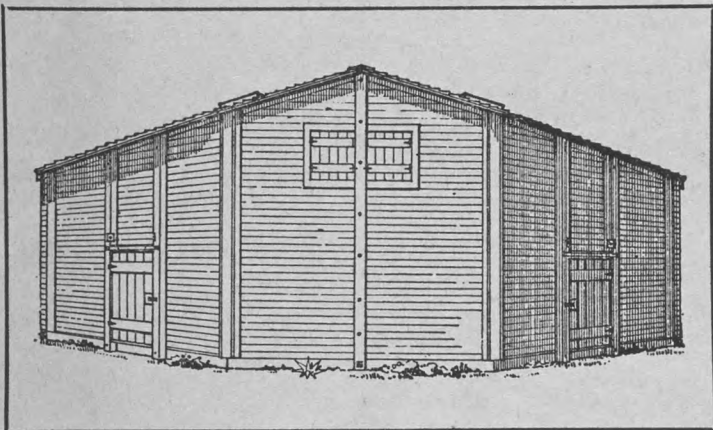
Walls and floor are two-inch tongued-and-grooved B.C. Fir.

LOXTAVE siding staves give smooth inside walls without studs—no cracks or crevices to harbour grain or weed seeds.

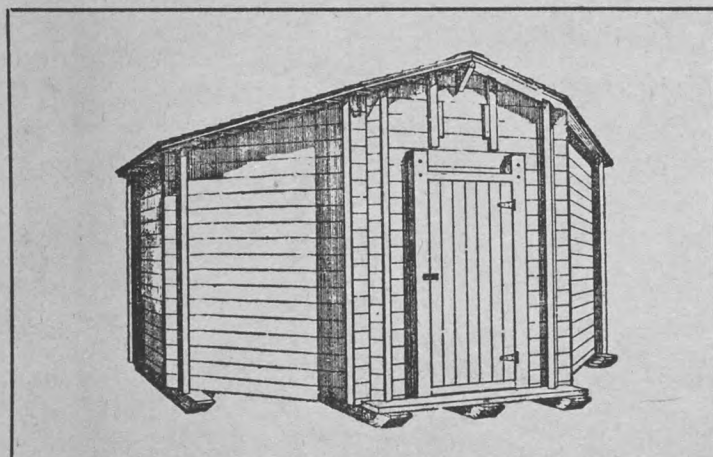
Detailed, easy-to-follow instructions simplifies erection. The most convenient, strongest and economical storage bins you can buy. Farm Storage Bin—10,000 bushels, Field Granary—1,000, 1,300 and 1,500 bushels. Also Yard Storage Bin—5,000 and 7,000 bushels. Temporary Storage Bins—500, 800 and 1,000 bushels.

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VANCOUVER, CANADA



FARM STORAGE BIN



FIELD GRANARY

established his family in a snug house he had bought for a song from a playwright who had gone to Hollywood to stay.

Elsbeth sat in a bronze velvet hostess gown before her triple mirror and brushed her hair. Her hair, curling at the ends, eddied up from her shoulders, and it was almost impossible to tell where hair and velvet met. She took note of that, and also of the clear excellence of her skin and eyes. But none of these made her precious to Cecil in the way that she wanted to be precious. What, she wondered despairingly, could?

Hattie put her head in at the door and said, "It's four o'clock, Miss Irena. Doctor Stowell should be here any minute."

"Oh, yes, of course, Hattie. I'm ready." She knotted the turquoise encrusted girdle about her waist more securely and went into the other room.

It was almost two and a half years since that New Year's Eve when she had seen him last. And because he meant nothing more to her now than a memory of her own absurd adolescent rage at him, the fluttering trepidation she felt as Hattie admitted him into the foyer was unaccountable and far from pleasing. It was precisely as if Bloomhill had suddenly descended upon her, and she was marshaling her forces to defend herself against a charge of turpitude. It was ridiculous! An angry little pulse danced in her throat as she walked slowly, smiling forward and held out her hand in buoyant greeting.

"How sweet of you, Freddy!" she cried gayly. "I was going to be awfully hurt if you didn't come down before the show closed! Why?" She stood back from him, thoughtful finger to lip—"it's over two years, and you haven't changed a bit!"

Frederick raised one of his soot-black eyebrows and laughed. She could not, somehow, remember his laughing much. It was vaguely unsettling to discover that he had such good large white teeth.

"A man doesn't usually lose all his hair in two years," he said, "Or go completely to fat. Thirty isn't such a ripe old age."

"Well, sit down and let me look at you," Elsbeth invited with false vivacity. Frederick sat down and unbuttoned his grey flannel coat. "Heavens, it's hot down here! I don't see how you can dance in this kind of weather."

"I really don't mind it. In my work you can't afford to think about the weather."

He smiled. "I suppose dancing is work, but it's odd to hear it called that."

"You'll think it even more odd when you see me dance. I'm supposed to look like anything but work, Frederick."

THEN, graciously, she turned the conversation to Bloomhill and Frederick's activities in the new clinic. It became evident at once that he was completely immersed in his profession, and had no time for such social life as Bloomhill—his lofty section of it—had to offer. She told him of her own progress, and finally suggested that he come back stage after the show tonight and take her out to supper.

Abruptly, and with his gauche directness, Frederick said, "What about Cecil Andrews? Is he still the one and only man in the world?"

She hated herself for flushing; she resented Frederick's off-hand manner. "I don't recall ever telling you that he was the one and only."

"Well, I seem to remember that he was a—sunset or something like that." He grinned amiably.

"Since you are so nice and frank, Freddy, I don't mind telling you that I'm more in love with Cecil than ever. Perhaps I'd rather not be. I can't tell. All I know is that when he is out of town I die for a while."

"I suppose you'll be married now that he's made his mark—too?"

Elsbeth meant not to let that eagerness spring into her voice, but she said, "Oh—then you think it's because he's been waiting until he's really somebody before—before he asks me?"

It was what, in her secret heart, she had been hoping through all this time of Cecil's evasiveness.

"Do you mean to say he hasn't asked you?"

With a panicky feeling of being at bay, Elsbeth said coolly, "Cecil doesn't

believe in marriage—at least not for people in the profession."

"Beth—" Frederick was over beside her, his fingers hard about both her wrists. "Let's be friends. Let me talk to you. Don't let this Andrews spoil your life. He isn't worth it."

Elsbeth released herself with a deft flexing of her wrists. Frederick saw bleakly that he had made an error.

"Perhaps you mean well, Frederick," she said with low vehemence, "but there are some things you're quite incapable of understanding. One of them is a person like Cecil Andrews. You are—and always will be—North Hill!"

Frederick's black lashes winced down over his eyes.

"That seems to be the one thing about me you can't forgive," he said bitterly. "You won't believe that I'm just trying to give you a little advice."

"Oh, yes—I believe it. What's more, I'm grateful—I mean, for your interest. I'm sorry that you think I need guidance. I—you see, you don't really know me."

He laughed roughly. "It's just possible that you don't know me very well, either, Elsbeth. And I can't expect you to take time off to get acquainted with me, can I? You're a very busy young woman."

"Why—I have my work, Frederick," she replied reasonably. "And you have yours. They seem to lie miles apart, don't they? I mean—even if Cecil Andrews didn't exist."

HE looked at her for a moment before he spoke again. "You wouldn't consider coming to Bloomhill for your vacation this summer, would you?"

"Well, scarcely! I won't have time for much of a vacation, if I'm to be ready for the fall. Anyhow, how could you ever think I'd go to Bloomhill? I have no home there—"

"Oh, yes, you have." With his hands negligently in his pockets, he looked down at her. "Not with your aunts, perhaps. But my grandfather has mellowed considerably in the last few years. He'd welcome you to our home, Elsbeth."

"The Judge?" She really had to laugh at that. "Can't you just picture me taking my stretching exercises in your back yard? Your grandfather—your mother, especially, would pull down the blinds in horror! Thanks, no. If I ever go back to Bloomhill, it will be to visit Priscilla Van der Water. I owe her a lot. I owe North Hill less than nothing."

"I can understand you there, at least," Frederick replied slowly. "It's just possible, however, that we may sometimes be mistaken in what we think we owe—and don't owe."

"Freddy!" she laughed impatiently. "You aren't going to preach me a sermon now, are you?"

His smile was uneven. "No—oh, no. I was just thinking of my debt to Sadie Miller, as a case in point. She made a doctor out of me, though she'll probably never realize it."

She was tempted to ask him if anyone would ever make a human being out of him—or anything but a North Hill paragon of virtue—but even Frederick Stowell did not quite deserve that.

Hastily, because of the disquiet moving through her, Elsbeth stood up. "Well, let's not fight—now that I'm grown up and everything, Freddy. At least not until you've seen me dance tonight. Anyhow, you're due up at Sadie's for dinner."



"Hello Granny, what's the idea of the camouflage!"

And we're having supper together after the show."

She walked with him into the hall, and heard him say that he would be at her dressing room after the performance. Then very suddenly he was gone and Elsbeth had the baffling feeling that she had left something trenchant unsaid. But at that moment the telephone rang. The brief, charged stillness of her heart was certainly enough. Cecil Andrews was back in New York.

IT was the first time in his life that Frederick Stowell had been behind the scenes in a theater. He felt bewildered and a little ill at ease as Hattie opened the door of Elsbeth's dressing room to admit him.

Elsbeth sat before her mirror removing the make-up she had worn for her last dance.

"Sit down—quick!—and tell me how you liked it!" she cried.

"I can't tell you how I liked it," he said simply. "I've never seen anything like it before. It looks like a pretty dangerous dance to me—or is it?"

"It's all a matter of balance and momentum, and leverage," she explained. "Of course, in the place where I hang on practically by my heels, anything is liable to happen. The timing has to be perfect, to a split second. We almost broke our necks a half dozen times while we were getting it into shape—at least I did!" She laughed with a spontaneous happiness that cut Frederick to the quick. It had nothing to do with him, that vital young laughter. It sprang from a pure joy in the achievement of beauty.

But later, when he was seated across from her in the exclusive, arrogantly tranquil supper club, where the orchestra and the fashionable guests were as though on a peak of supercilious reticence above the clamorous sea of night life, Frederick was startled at the radiance of Elsbeth. He was suddenly aware of an angry ache all through his being. He was a fool to have submitted himself to this test of seeing her again. If he had feared before that he was in love with her, now he knew it was disorganizing certainty. Havoc filled him.

Elsbeth had said that she preferred not to dance, that Jose was strict about the care of her feet. But suddenly Frederick was overcome by the desire to move about the floor with Elsbeth in his arms.

"Jose wouldn't object to just half a waltz, would he, Beth?" he asked. "I'm not really bad—you remember."

Her eyebrows arched up in gamin mischief.

"You'd have been good, if you'd ever let yourself be. Come along. Jose needn't find out about it."

You might as well try to hold a zephyr, Fred discovered. The blood thundered through his veins, and all the surface of his skin seemed taut. These bored, sophisticated people pretended not to look at Elsbeth, but some of them even stopped dancing to sit down and watch her.

"Let's go somewhere else, Beth," he muttered. "Everybody knows you here. Anyway, I want to talk to you."

"But I have to be home in half an hour. Jose insists—"

"All right. We'd better leave now."

It was while they were in the taxi cab, driving through the park, that he blurted out, not touching her, not looking at her, but leaning forward a little and staring stiffly ahead of him.

"Beth—I love you. I thought I had recovered—by loving my head off. But it's something there's no cure for. And you don't love me—and I don't suppose there's any cure for that, either. But that's the situation. And so—I'll not be down here to see you again—unless you send for me."

"Oh—" Elsbeth caught her breath. "Why—why, Fred! You don't love me. I—I'm not your sort—"

The harrowed darkness of his face checked the words on her lips.

"Apparently not, Beth. We don't see quite eye to eye on a number of things. For example, I hate having the whole world staring at your beautiful body. Even when you're dressed. And tonight, in the show, you were almost undressed. I don't like it—I hate it. The reason I hate it is that I'm jealous. I want you all to myself. And since I can't have you—I'll avoid seeing you, after tonight,

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In his own interests, every vehicle owner is asked to apply *at once* for a new license and ration coupon book for each of his vehicles. Application forms must be completed *in detail*.

Commencing April 1, under the 1944-45 rationing plan, the operation of which will be basically the same as that now in effect, all non-commercial vehicle owners will again be allowed a basic "AA" gasoline license and ration coupon book, containing 40 units for a passenger car, or 16 for a motorcycle. Similarly, owners of vehicles eligible for a "Special" category, who can prove their need, will be granted an extra vocational allowance, fixed in advance for the year ending March 31, 1945. In determining the extra allowance—which will be measured to individual needs—the previous category and mileage of the car will not necessarily be an important consideration.

The shortage of gasoline is still acute. Do not apply for a "Special" category unless your need is urgent.

To assure themselves sufficient graded gasoline to carry on normal business activities after March 31, operators of commercial vehicles are also urged to complete *at once* and *in detail* the required application for each of their vehicles.

On and after April 1, service station attendants will not accept gasoline ration coupons unless the license plate number of the motor vehicle for which they were issued is *written in ink* on each coupon. Every motor vehicle must also display on its windshield a 1944-45 sticker indicating the category of the coupon book submitted at the time of the purchase. To obtain a gasoline license and ration coupon book, secure an application form at your nearest Post Office. Study the form and follow carefully the instructions contained therein.

When you receive your 1944-45 gasoline ration book, guard it carefully. Do not leave it in your car. If, because of your negligence, it is lost or stolen, it may not be replaced.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNITIONS AND SUPPLY

Honourable C. D. HOWE, Minister

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Beth. I'll be wishing you the best of everything, and all that sort of thing. Please believe that."

The taxi swung out of the park. In a moment Frederick was giving Elsbeth his hand outside her apartment house. By the light of a street lamp he could see tears in her eyes.

"Fred—I'm so desperately sorry," she said huskily.

"Of course," he interrupted, smiling resolutely. "Perhaps I should have kept it all to myself, too. But I had to tell you why it's going to be impossible for me to see you again. It wouldn't—"

He paused. A man in a smart derby and dinner clothes had just rounded the corner. Doctor Frederick Stowell remembered that impression of Cecil Andrews all the way home in the train.

HE remembered it all that summer, after he had forgotten his brief leave-taking of Elsbeth. He was to recall it sharply again one August afternoon when the air in the office of his clinic was hot as lead in a vat. A letter had come from Sadie Miller.

"Dear Doctor Frederick," Sadie had written, "I haven't let you hear from me since that nice dinner you treated me to last May. Minnie was opening a tea room down on our first floor, and it has kept us both awful busy, what with Jimmie to look after and all. He's such a scamp!"

"Well, I'm writing to say this. I'm worried about Elsbeth. I really mean I am. Me and Jimmie spent a week down at Fire Island with the Ewarts—Jose and his wife, you know—and Elsbeth was there most of the time. Cecil Andrews was busy getting his night club ready for opening next month, but



When March comes the song of the open road will soon be heard.

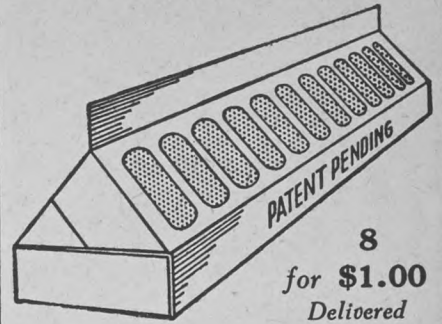
whenever he could get down there and take Elsbeth away somewhere, she wouldn't get back until dawn. Jose didn't like it at all, but because Cecil has offered them so much to dance in his club, Jose didn't dare object. I'm pretty sure Elsbeth thinks Cecil's going to propose to her as soon as he's making a little real money. She told me that he intends to marry her as soon as he has a hundred thousand in the bank. Can you feature that, now?

"Anyhow, that was two weeks ago. Since then I don't think she has seen him so much. She's beginning to look pale and funny, even with all her tan. Of course she and Jose have to rehearse pretty hard now. But that isn't what I really wanted to tell you. Minnie gets a lot of theatrical dirt, one way or another, and she heard the other day that Cecil Andrews is squiring—I don't know how to spell it, but that's what Minnie said—around with a real society girl by the name of Joan Fariston. I'm kind of worried about it and that's the reason I'm writing you. I'll kind of keep my eye on things and write you again later.

"Sincerely yours, with best wishes,
"SADIE."

Frederick read the letter through twice, frowned, sighed, and hid it away in a desk drawer. He thought of several grim cases he was battling these days—poor old Mrs. Rooney in the Flats, suf-

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fering in silence; wealthy old Josiah Malcolm, on North Hill, bawling his outrage. He could pit his knowledge and his experience against these ills, but for what ailed Elsbeth Payson he knew no remedy.

September 25, a telegram from Sadie Miller to Doctor Frederick Stowell: "Come right away Cecil has eloped with that rich girl and I am scared for you know who. Sadie."

But Frederick, having already become acquainted with the news through the morning paper, had his bag packed at the moment the telegram reached him.

He had telephoned Sadie the first thing after his arrival at Grand Central Station. The agitation in her voice, even more than her imploring words, had governed his immediate procedure. Now, at ten minutes past eleven, after having paid an exorbitant cover charge, he was seated at what he acidly thought of as a "ring-side table" beside a polished oval floor in a place called very intelligently "Key Pout." A place where suckers evidently did not keep out, he mused, as he listened abstractedly to the lower lumbar moan of the orchestra. An orchestra led, evidently, by Cecil Andrews' assistant.

There was a dispersion of the dancers from the floor, a slender threatening of flutes. And then Irena and Jose, in living silver, split the black sheen of the floor.

Doctor Frederick Stowell ran his hand along his temple, leaned forward and stared. He had studied anatomy; he knew in a vague way what the human body was capable of doing. But he had not guessed that it could be a liquid jewel flying off at a tangent and returning at a sharp angle home. Elsbeth was that, and he forgot for half a minute that it was Elsbeth. He forgot until—

Her body was like a glittering spinner on a line as she flew away from Jose through a horrible instant of space and struck the floor on her back.

Men exclaimed, aghast; women screamed. Frederick hesitated only in his mind. His tall figure stepped out upon the floor and his arms came down strong and calm to gather up the crumpled thing that was Elsbeth.

FLOWERING dogwood clouded against the shell-blue of the early April sky; below the trees the tulips stood in wax-clean bloom, yellow, black-purple, lavender touched with rose. Doctor Frederick Stowell and his grandfather, the Judge, were looking out from the north veranda of the Stowell house, but they were not looking at these reports of spring. They were watching Elsbeth Payson Stowell, walking confidently now along the edge of the tulip bed.

"Beth's getting stronger every day," the Judge remarked. "If you can only keep her from overdoing—" He chuckled. "She wanted to drive down to the Flats this morning."

"She won't be fit for that for another week yet," said Frederick. "She's doing remarkably well, considering. A sacroiliac takes a while to mend. Especially with her other injuries. She'll have her little fits of impatience, of course—"

"Wouldn't you? Almost seven months of it! The girl has been game, Fred! You've got to admire it."

"She's not suffering from any lack of admiration—on my part, at least," Frederick replied.

"I shouldn't worry about anyone else, if I were you. They'll all come round in their own time."

"I'm not worrying about them. I married Beth with my eyes open. I was prepared to face the music. But it's going to be tough going for her. She's had a taste of it already—from her beloved relatives and a few of their friends. But I hate to think of what's in store for her when she's well enough really to get around."

The Judge lifted his thin shoulders, glanced out into the garden again and waved at Elsbeth.

Frederick, looking at Elsbeth, half rose from his chair, but the Judge motioned him down. "Better leave her alone, young fellow! You've done just about all you can do for her. The less she sees of you now, the better—for a while."

Frederick lighted a fresh cigarette. "What's behind that remark?"

"Nothing personal. The girl has to

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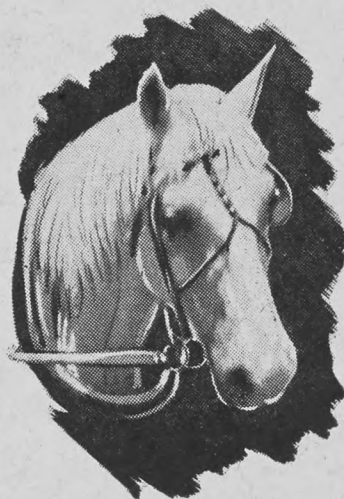
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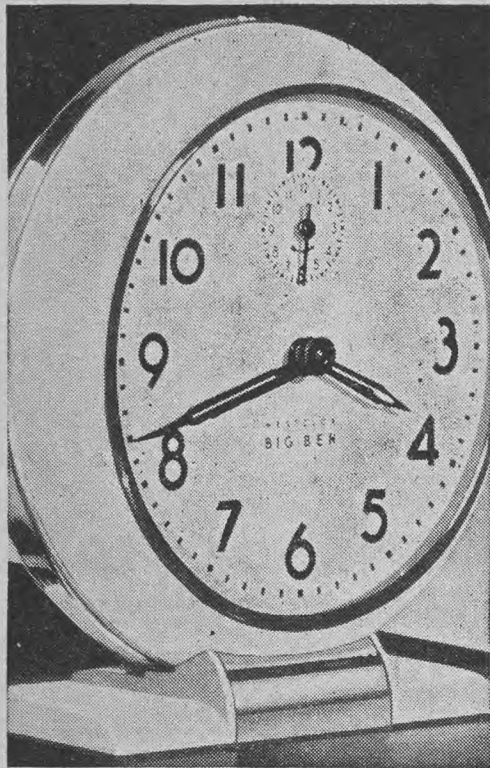
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heal from the inside out, Fred. You've done your job—and done it very well, I'm sure. But there's another wound there that will heal better and faster if we don't interfere too much with the process. I'd have been a wiser judge if I had realized that about folks, twenty years before I retired."

Frederick glanced at him in pity, but made no reply. These regrets, at eighty, seemed a pathetically futile thing. Would he, Frederick Stowell, also live to regret what he had done?

He leaned back in his chair and watched Elsbeth stroll about the garden. It was weeks now since she had discarded the cane. The dragging months since that calamitous night in New York crowded into his thoughts with their weary burden of hope and dread. The stunning image of Elsbeth's body hurtling through the air would, he knew, never fade from his memory. But scarcely less vivid was that other image—Elsbeth's white face on the hospital bed, weeks later, when Doctor Hermann, the specialist, told her gently that she must not hope to engage in professional dancing again. Had her face shown disappointment, Frederick would have rejoiced. It was her apathetic little smile that had cut him to the heart, the listless mockery in her shadowed eyes when she said, "I have no wish to dance again, Doctor Hermann."

Every week Frederick had gone down from Bloomhill to see her. Her hospital room was always banked with flowers, and when she began to gather strength and the pain was less severe, there were other visitors beside himself. Jose Ewart was inconsolable. It was Elsbeth herself who finally quieted him and persuaded him to look about for another partner—a quest which proved not nearly so difficult as he had expected.

It was shortly after the Christmas season, that Frederick asked Elsbeth to marry him.

She looked at him in the slow, contemplative way that had become habitual with her, and then her eyes filled with tears.

"Freddy!" she said huskily. "You feel so sorry for me, don't you?"

"I feel sorry for you, of course, Beth," he answered, his mouth and eyes stubborn. "But that isn't the reason I'm asking you to marry me. I wasn't exactly sorry for you the first time I asked you. Or do you remember? I was in love with you. I'm in love with you still, Beth. And I don't think you exactly hate me any more—or am I wrong?"

"I like you better than anyone I know," she told him then. But she turned her head aside on the pillow and added, "It wouldn't work, Freddy. Bloomhill will never accept me. And they'd be thumbs down on you—"

"To the devil with Bloomhill!" he said violently. "Look here, Beth." He reached over and earnestly took her hands. "You've talked about getting some kind of a job here in New York. Listen, Beth—I've got work for you. I have an idea. I need somebody to help me with field work around Bloomhill—investigating, and so on. Miranda Guest has all she can do in the office. You and I could work together. I'll not make any demands. Call it a marriage

of convenience, if you like. Call it anything. After we've worked together for a while—" He flushed, looked resolutely away from her. "Things may change, Beth. You might actually get to think something of me."

SHE covered her eyes with her hands then and Frederick leaned and put his arms about her.

"If you'll really let me work—and be of some use," she whispered, "I'll—I'll go with you."

That was all. Not a word about Cecil Andrews. It was not until later that he had thought of that. A certain doubt burned in his mind—to his shame, was still burning there. Had Elsbeth any graver cause for her heartbreak than she had confided to him? What had Cecil Andrews been to her? Not that it made any difference now. But her reticence remained a barrier between them.

Their return to Bloomhill after their marriage at City Hall was a major sensation. Elsbeth, on crutches, shrank away from people who greeted them when she got off the train.

He had wired his mother and his grandfather, but there had not been enough time for Adeline Stowell to adjust herself to the incredible circumstance of his marriage. When he and Elsbeth arrived at the house, he saw his mother's eyes still inflamed from weeping. But she was carrying herself with the fortitude of a Messenger and a Stowell, having been comforted, no doubt, by Irma Trent, who was exceedingly present. Irma's smile of welcome was painfully sweet. Adeline's was rigid, a Victorian swoon staved off. It was left for the old Judge to usher Elsbeth and Frederick to the rooms on the second floor—rooms which Elsbeth did not leave until the middle of January.

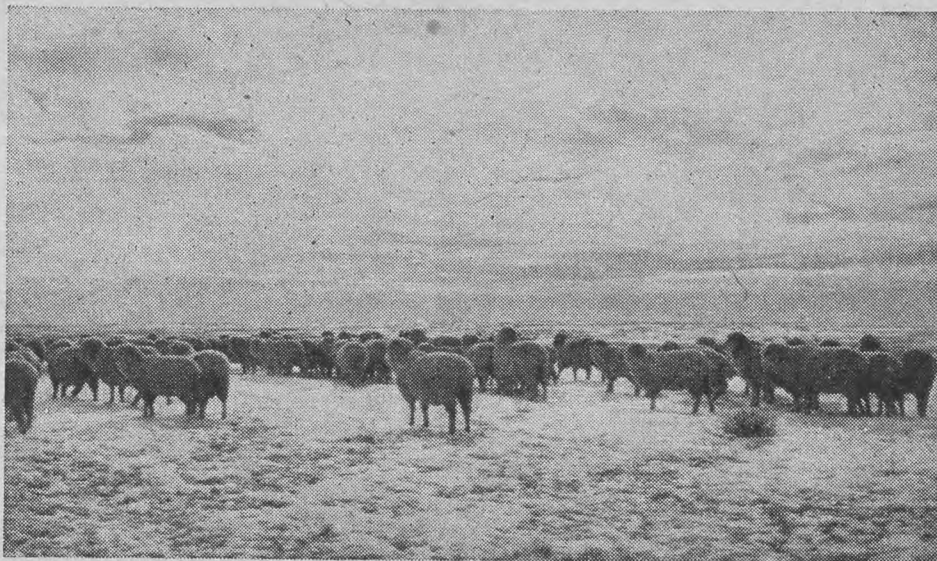
The Payson aunts, of course, ignored the monstrous fact of Doctor Frederick's hasty marriage. Their brother's daughter was deplorably dead to them. Most of North Hill, prompted by Kate's and Felicia's sentiments, acted in kind. A few, too temperamental to sustain a purely negative attitude, whispered unsavory tales of the life Elsbeth and Cecil Andrews had shared in New York.

ALTHOUGH he whistled to himself as he stepped down from the porch, Frederick's mind was far from easy. Elsbeth had been going about for the better part of a month now, and North Hill had pointedly ignored her. His mother's and Irma Trent's friends had paid their customary calls at the house. Elsbeth had felt their fluttery restraint toward her and had thereafter kept to her room when there were visitors. Invitations to Adeline Stowell and to the Judge's secretary had not included Elsbeth.

Elsbeth had carried herself with a queer, absent, half-smiling aloofness, in which there was no hint of self-pity, but rather an acceptance of droll irony. This, and her impatience to begin work on Frederick's survey of the rural districts, was all he knew of the Elsbeth Payson who was now his wife.

Elsbeth glanced up at him and smiled. She took his arm and they began to walk toward the arbor.

"Did you have a good day, Frederick?" she asked.



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"Not bad," he replied. "We've got that gangrene in Bert Madden's leg checked." "I'm so glad," Elsbeth told him in her slow, meditative way. "His mother had no one but him."

"I think he'd appreciate a visit from

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you, Beth. I told him you might be around to see him in a couple of days, if you're feeling fit."

"I'm fit now!" she said brightly. "And I'd love to see him."

Their conversation, as usual, drifted along on the safe, impersonal plane of Frederick's work. He had studiously avoided any expression of his feeling for her. The time for that would come only when their life together had worked the change which he longed for.

Elsbeth looked at him suddenly. "Let me start working with you tomorrow, Frederick. I want to. I'm perfectly well—well enough to drive a car anyhow. I'll be the new Bloomhill Social Bureau, all by myself!"

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"Well—" He hesitated, smiling. "You're forcing it a little, Beth. I don't know about tomorrow—"

She laid her hand impulsively on his arm. "But I must, Frederick!" She said with a swift vehemence that disturbed him. "I haven't talked to you about it, but—I've got to get away from them. I'm not complaining, but the past few weeks—you know they don't want me here, Frederick!"

"Who doesn't want you here?" He felt an angry tightening in his throat.

She flushed unhappily. "You know just as well as I do. I'm grateful to you—and I'm grateful for everything that has been done for me. In some ways they've been very kind. But your mother isn't happy about me—and Irma wants me out. Nothing could be plainer to anyone."

HIS confused feeling of dismay, pity and love as he stared at her anguished face was almost more than he could endure. The muscles of his jaw moved in a hard effort at control.

"I won't pretend I don't understand what you're saying—about Irma and Mother. Mother actually thinks she has been very kind."

"I know that. And she has been, Frederick—as kind as she can be."

"If the North Hill tribe had stayed out of it," he went on, his mouth hard and straight, "we'd have got along even with Mother. Remember, she's old-fashioned—and you were pretty young and obstreperous when you left Bloomhill. But let's forget it, Beth. We've both got to get out, if we're to save our own souls. I've been looking around for a house. I heard yesterday that old man Adams is going to California to live. That house of his, over on the river, is rather nice. It'll take a little doing over, but it has possibilities. You know the house—that old place on the river bend—"

"Of course I do! It's a sweet house, Frederick—with the river and lots of trees—I'd love it!"

"We'll drive down and look at it tomorrow."

"When—how soon will Mr. Adams leave?"

"In a few days. But the house will need a lot of repairs. It can't be made ready much before the first of June. We'd have to furnish it."

"It'll be fun furnishing a house," Elsbeth said quickly. "And we don't have to wait until it's all ready. We could move in and do most of the work afterward. I could do a lot myself if we—"

He caught her tightly clasped hands suddenly in an uncontrollable impulse. "You don't have to be so brave about this, darling! You haven't forgotten Cecil Andrews yet, have you?"

Her suddenly proud, withdrawn look left him feeling empty.

"You probably think that Cecil and I were lovers," she said simply. "Well—we weren't. I overheard your mother's cook telling the laundress that your aunt had told Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce that Cecil and I have a child somewhere in New York."

Frederick stared attentively at his hands. "Did you really hear that?"

"Oh, yes. And Nurse Innescourt told me a little, last month. I've given them every reason in the world to talk about me. And I don't know, honestly, whether I'm glad or sorry that there's no truth in it. Cecil thought that I considered



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myself too good for that sort of thing—with him, a least. You see, he never quite forgave me for being North Hill—nor himself for being Patchtown."

Frederick hated himself, at that moment, for the relief he felt.

HE said incoherently, "Forgive me, Beth, for speaking of it. I didn't know how much you had been to each other. You've explained Cecil Andrews, at least. He married ten million dollars to—to settle an inferiority complex he never was able to outgrow—toward North Hill."

Elsbeth laughed quietly.

"But I'm not North Hill, Frederick. If I had ever been able to convince Cecil of that, it might have been different."

He should have been prepared for this honesty of hers, he thought, and yet he could not help wincing.

"It shouldn't have been so hard to convince him, if you had really wanted to. You can rationalize all you like, Beth, but at heart you know that you couldn't trust Cecil Andrews."

He heard her sharply drawn breath. "You may find yourself quite wrong about me," she said. "I may be just as human as you are. You've never taken the trouble to find out."

"You're talking for effect," he retorted angrily, "and you know it."

"Perhaps I'm merely getting my health back," she laughed at him. "At any rate, I want you to understand why I must get out of here—and do something—before I lose my mind on North Hill."

He was silent for a moment. He felt humiliated at his own clumsy inadequacy, baffled by Elsbeth's volatile mood. But it was his mention of Cecil Andrews that had excited her to this flip-pant gaiety, he realized. This was not the real Elsbeth talking. She was simply putting up her defense against the exposure of a hurt that had been almost mortally deep. And now he knew how much Cecil Andrews had meant to her.

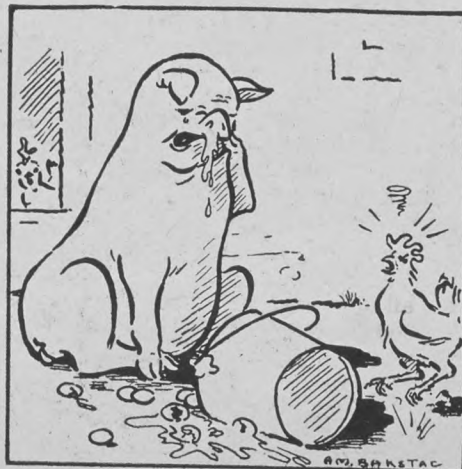
"Perhaps we'd better move downtown somewhere, until the Adams house is ready," he suggested finally.

Elsbeth's quick exclamation interrupted him. "And walk out on Grandfather Stowell. Wouldn't that be lovely! No—I wouldn't do anything that might hurt his feelings. Except for Brenda Towne, he's the only friend I have left on North Hill. No—we'll stay here until we move into the Adams house. I'll promise not to complain about anything again."

Frederick gave her a long, penetrating look. And all at once the wisdom of what old Judge Stowell had said came to him very clear. He would have to leave Elsbeth alone until she found herself again.

ELSBETH drove through a blinding mid-April rain. It was already late afternoon and she had promised Frederick she would be back by three o'clock. But she had prolonged her visit at the Dobey Sill's farm, where she had gone immediately after luncheon to deliver a layette for the ninth Sill child. She had not intended to delay her return, but the Sill brood had captivated her with their smudged faces grinning up at her. She had spent more than an hour scrubbing them to some semblance of cleanliness. And then the rain had come.

Frederick would be anxious about her. But there was no sense in trying to hurry over these rain-soaked roads. Besides, she was finding the experience exhilarating. To be doing something again, even if it were nothing more than delivering a layette to Dobey Sill's wife!



"Oh, I hate myself for this."

WarHeroes



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She had begun to think lately that her return to Bloomhill as Frederick Stowell's wife had been an unhappy blunder. The bright, artificial cordiality of North Hill was more humiliating than an open snub. So long as she continued to live in Judge Phoebus Stowell's house, they would all have to be civil, of course, but beyond that they would not go. They had already made up their minds that this unfortunate marriage would not last. North Hill's favorite son had brought Elsbeth Payson home as his bride only because of his own selfless compassion, his naive charitableness. When that emotion, if it could be called such, had spent itself, when Frederick Stowell discovered finally how cruelly he had been trickled by his own generous impulse, the marriage would come to an end.

Irma Trent, Elsbeth knew very well, had done her part to strengthen that conviction in the collective mind of North Hill. Not that she had been guilty of any overt expression of her own displeasure, her own spite. She was too well bred for that—and too shrewd. Had the old Judge found anything of that sort in his secretary, he would have sent her packing.

Through it all, Adeline Stowell had remained proudly aloof from the gossip, suffering in silence her chagrin at her son's folly.

To Elsbeth she displayed a schooled kindness, to her friends a wounded loyalty toward Frederick that would not admit in words her disappointment.

It was perfectly obvious to everyone, of course, that Elsbeth's sudden interest in the work of the clinic, her investigation in the outlying districts, was nothing more than a pose, a bid for approval. Elsbeth Payson was setting out to convince North Hill that her marriage to Frederick Stowell was real—when everyone knew the two were occupying separate rooms in the Stowell mansion.

Nothing could be gained, Elsbeth brooded now as she turned the car from the country road and came out upon the paved highway leading to town—nothing could be gained by burdening Frederick with the talk that was going on around them. If he had heard any of it from other sources, he had not betrayed the fact.

Life before Elsbeth appeared suddenly an utter blank. Without the warmth of Frederick's friendship she could not contemplate the future at all. And yet, to him their relationship must be almost meaningless. Some blurred instinct told her that she was no longer capable of love, that some vital part of her had died—as if Cecil Andrews had torn some living fibre out of her being.

Frederick was locking up his filing cabinet in the small dispensary room when she entered.

"Hello, kid!" he greeted her with a smile. "I was beginning to get a little worried about you. It's a brute of a day for you to be out."

"It's the kind of weather I love, foolish!" She pulled off her gloves and hat, stood before the mirror and fluffed out her hair. "Isn't the new Sill baby a pink bon-bon? She's just as cute as she can be."

He turned quickly away from her and picked up a letter from the desk. "This was addressed to both of us," he said. "I opened it and read it."

"It's from Sadie Miller!" Elsbeth cried. "She's coming back," Frederick said and stepped across the room to stand beside the window.

TH**ERE** was silence between them while Elsbeth ran hastily through the brief note. Mrs. Miller had suffered so from her arthritis lately that she had asked Sadie to come home and stay with her. She was leaving New York at the end of the week and wanted to see Elsbeth as soon as she got to Bloomhill. Little Jimmie would be with her, of course, and they would be staying all summer. But wouldn't Elsbeth please come down to the Flats to see them as soon as she could? They would arrive in Bloomhill on Saturday evening.

Elsbeth looked up, her eyes alight with

excitement. Frederick's face darkened moodily.

"Well, what's the matter, Frederick? Aren't you going to be glad to see Sadie and little Jimmie?"

He left the window and came back to where she still stood beside the desk, the letter in her hand. "For once, Beth, you're going to get me right on this whole business. I admit I was something of a prig that night when Sadie came to me in my office. But that was four years ago, Beth. I'm not the same man now."

"I know you're not. And I'm not the same girl, Frederick."

"What I'm getting at is this—I think Sadie Miller is being pretty brave about this—coming back home with her kid and taking up her life here. I admire her for it. I'll be one of the first to call on her and welcome her back. So far as I am able, I'm going to see that Jimmie has his chance."

"Oh, Frederick!" Elsbeth was perilously close to tears.

"Now that I've made myself clear on that, Beth," he went on, "I can tell you the rest of it. I wish Sadie would stay in New York."

Elsbeth drew back. "But—why?"

"Are you going to be so eternally dumb? Or can't you even guess what they'll say when Sadie arrives with her three-year-old youngster—after having gone to

New York with you, presumably as your personal maid? Didn't you tell me that you overheard the cook telling—"

Elsbeth checked the ironical laugh that rose in her throat. "You mean—they'll think Jimmie is mine?"

"Why not? They're all set for it."

"And does that frighten you?"

"I don't care about myself," he declared flatly. "You can believe that or not, just as you like. But you've had to put up with enough—from all sides—without adding to it now."

"Wouldn't it be better to wait and see what happens? I've come through so far, Frederick. Of course, I've had a good doctor looking after me."

SHE smiled and Frederick ground out his cigarette. "Okay, kid! If that's your answer, let's do it right. Let's start by meeting the train together on Saturday night and driving Sadie and Jimmie down to the Flats."

"I'd love it! And I hope the very best people on North Hill are there to witness it."

"The rebel dies hard in you, young woman," he said. He glanced awkwardly at his watch. "I'm going to disappoint you, I'm afraid. We can't go out to dinner and the movies after all."

"Oh? Not another baby somewhere?"

"No. Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce phoned this afternoon. Doctor Bertrand—I've told you about him—is just back from two years in Europe—cancer research, you know. He's on his way to Boston and is stopping over to visit Tarrant-Boyce. They're giving him a small dinner party—just a few of the doctors, I believe—and they insist on my being one of the guests."

"Why—that's all right, Frederick," she told him cheerfully.

"There's only one reason I'm going to the blasted dinner. Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce has promised to write me a check for the new dispensary wing."

Elsbeth looked at him gravely. She wondered if he had really been deceived by this transparent trick of Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce's.

"Is this to be a—a stag affair?" she asked bluntly.

He hesitated before he replied. "I didn't ask her, Beth."

"I think I know what you mean, Frederick," she said at last, her voice barely under control. "But let's try to keep a sense of humor about it, shall we? It's all in a good cause." She turned and smiled resolutely up at him. "I guess I can let Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce gloat over my handsome boy friend for one evening."

He took her chin in his hand, tilted her face up and looked at her steadily for a long moment. Elsbeth forced her

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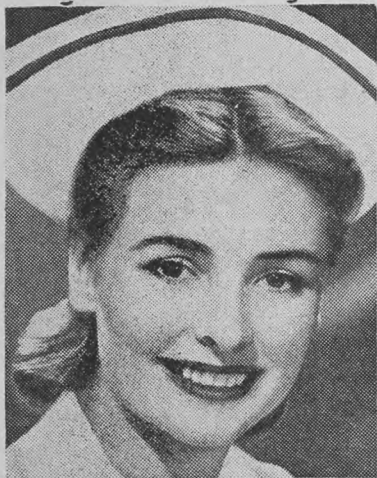
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lips to keep smiling, but a small, uncertain ripple of fear began to creep over her. Once before, with Frederick Stowell, she had felt this same curious alarm.

But with unexpected abruptness he dropped his hand.

"Sometimes I think I see what I'm looking for," he said shortly, "but I guess I'm only fooling myself. Well—let's go, shall we?"

THE Bloomhill Clarion did not announce the return of Sadie Miller after an absence of nearly four years in New York. But it did carry a front page account of the dinner which Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce gave in honor of Doctor Henry Bertrand, visiting Bloomhill after his two years in Europe. And for once, at least, the modest journal's editor received no criticism for his handling of the news. Sadie Miller had no desire to find herself the subject of a local news item. Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce, on the other hand, saw to it personally that her distinguished guest received the honor that was his due. It was not important, of course, that any mention should be made of the gift of three thousand dollars which Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce had made to the Bloomhill Clinic, but the incident was mentioned. The list of guests included a number of Bloomhill's prominent professional and business men and their wives. And for a whole week thereafter Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce was made happy by the very nice things that were said about her.

She might have enjoyed her enviable position for more than a week—and should have, for three thousand dollars is a high price to pay for seven days of popular favor. But an unkind providence cheated her of her full measure of happiness. The spring downpour through which Elsbeth Stowell drove on her way back from Dobey Sill's farm had continued for days and nights until the river—an ordinarily docile stream—had become a bloated, green-grey python that threatened to lunge out at any moment in any direction. People were frightened by reports of floods up country, where dams were giving way. There had been a ruinous inundation of homes and a loss of much property.

With Bloomhill's business section being menaced daily, with parts of Patchtown already under water, with the good people of North Hill beginning to talk of organizing for relief among the less fortunate, Mrs. Tarrant-Boyce's charitable gesture faded to insignificance.

It was cosy here in the tiny front room of the Miller shack where Elsbeth and Sadie sat, the rain beating against the windows and pouring from the shabby roof outside.

Frederick had insisted on Elsbeth's leaving him alone with the Hines infant over whom they had worked together for two hours in an effort to save it from death in convulsions. He had tried to persuade her to go home, but she had argued stubbornly against it and had gone to spend a few minutes with Sadie Miller.

"I'm more fit to be out than Frederick is," Elsbeth declared in answer to Sadie's protests. "He hasn't had a decent night's sleep in a week."

"He looked like a ghost yesterday," Sadie admitted. "I told him he was working too hard."

"I know he is. I've tried to talk to him, but—well, lately—I don't know. And it isn't the work, Sadie," Elsbeth said haltingly.

Sadie's eyes were full of question as she sat down looking at her. "He's not—there's nothing wrong, is there?"

Elsbeth fought back her tears. "I should never have come back to Bloomhill," she declared finally. "It might have been better if I had just died after that mess in New York."

"Don't talk like that! I thought there was something wrong between you two. What is it? Are you still thinking of that lizard, Cecil Andrews?"

Elsbeth shook her head. "Doctor Frederick is worth a million of his kind," Sadie went on.

"Oh, I know that," Elsbeth admitted helplessly. "I always knew it, but I fell

in love with Cecil just the same."

"And you're still in love with him—after all he—"

Elsbeth's smile was wan. "I'm not in love with him, Sadie. But—"

"Then what's the matter?"

"I wish I knew. I married Frederick when I had no love left in me for anyone. I thought, perhaps—I don't know what I thought. I didn't know what I wanted."

"I—I think I'm beginning to know now," Elsbeth faltered. "I want some meaning in my life. You have it, Sadie. You have little Jimmie. You have him to work for and hope for. I—I have nothing."

"What's the matter with you?" Sadie's exasperation was getting the better of her. "I never heard anything so darned foolish in my life! Here you are—with everything any girl could ask for, and you say you haven't got anything! You ought to be ashamed."

As Elsbeth bit her lip and glanced evasively away, Sadie leaned toward her with a sharp look.

"By golly!" she burst out. "Perhaps I'm not very smart, but I bet I know what's ailing you. You're just falling in love with the Doc, and you don't know it. Look—you're getting all red in the face!"

"You may be—half right, Sadie," Elsbeth said in confusion. "I—I still don't know."

HOW could she explain that in the past short while she had come to the conviction that if she really loved Frederick Stowell she would leave him immediately, before she brought him down to her own desolate level of despair—these were things that Sadie Miller would never understand. Love had been a simple thing for Sadie.

Well, maybe Sadie's way was the only way. Elsbeth knew what the girl's answer would be if she told her all that North Hill had done to make her marriage to Frederick Stowell a failure. As it happened, she was not permitted to do so. The honking of an automobile came impatiently from the narrow street in front of the Miller shack.

Elsbeth sat, white and drawn, beside Frederick as he started his car. "You shouldn't have come tonight," he said.

"You're very flattering, aren't you? I wasn't a bit of use, was I? And I should have gone home when you told me to—and let you walk home in the rain."

His whole upper body seemed to spread dark and wide over the wheel, weariness permeating him.

"You know what I mean, Beth," he sighed. "You insisted on coming down here tonight—and it isn't good for you. If the weather keeps up tomorrow, you'll have to stay in the house. I insist."

She bit her lip to restrain the cry of protest, and pressed rigidly back against the seat. After a moment she said, forcing lightness into her voice, "I wasn't upset by it as much as you thought, Frederick, I felt sorry for the poor little thing, but—I was in a mean frame of mind before I came down at all."

His uneasiness, cloaked in his obstinate silence, communicated itself to her, but she continued resolutely in the same half-mocking vein.

"My aunts were having tea with your mother when I went home this afternoon. They hadn't expected me, of course. I went through the hall, up to our rooms, and back out again—and the conversation in the living-room went on as smoothly as if I had been a thousand miles away. I knew they were embarrassed—Aunt Kate and Aunt Felicia must have been thrown into a heap. But—well, it upset me and I've been a little on edge all evening."

His face, in the dim light of the instrument board, was set and darkly controlled. "You're being game about it all, Beth. There doesn't seem to be anything we can do about it, except grin and bear it till we get settled in our own house."

All at once she was breathless, hanging eagerly on his every word, and then



he ceased speaking as suddenly as he had begun and she was left in confusion.

"Please don't think about them," she said brightly. "I don't really mind much. And I can hold out."

She hurried into the house while Frederick put the car into the garage. There seemed to be no one about downstairs, although by the hall clock it was only nine-thirty. Elsbeth had intended to go directly to her room when she had removed her damp coat and hat, but now the blazing logs in the library fireplace looking inviting. She could sit for a moment before Frederick came in.

She was huddled in a low chair close to the fire when she heard his step in the hall. The firm, long stride set up a tremor of mixed diffidence and courage within her.

When he came and dropped wearily into a chair opposite her and pressed the fingertips of one hand against his eyes, Elsbeth leaned forward with the oddly timorous feeling that she would like to do that for him.

"Frederick," she ventured, "are you too tired to talk—a little?"

"I'll never be too tired to talk—to you, Beth," he said quietly. "Trot it out, kid. Is Sadie Miller thinking of getting married?"

The question stung her to unreasonable anger. She stood up. "You don't even seem to look at me any more to see if I'm serious about anything—anything that concerns just us! You—"

Frederick lifted his hand. "Don't shout, Beth. You'll wake the household."

"I'm not shouting. But it's time we—"

The rustle of a silk raincoat announced Irma Trent in the doorway. Frederick and Elsbeth both turned. Irma, eyebrows elevated, was smiling with an odious knowingness.

"Not a lovers' quarrel, I hope?" she queried innocently. But the greedy roundness of her eyes betrayed her. Elsbeth sat down again, her face wooden.

Frederick looked at Irma. "Have you been out walking in this rain?" he demanded sharply.

"I was just paying poor old Sylvester Hackett a visit," Irma replied. "He's in a blue funk tonight. I saw your car go by and I thought—" She hesitated for a brief second. "I hate to drag you out again in this weather—but I think you ought to step over and see him."

Elsbeth sprang from her chair and faced Irma Trent. "I should think there'd be some limit to this," she declared. "Frederick has been out every night this week until he's half dead on his feet."

"My dear!" Irma interrupted. "I'm not ordering Frederick out—I'm merely making a suggestion. Perhaps he can judge better than either of us whether his duty—"

"Duty! He has duties besides—" Elsbeth began, but Frederick interrupted her.

"Please, Beth! I'm sorry." She raised

her eyes stonily, briefly, to his, and in that moment saw his gaze darken queerly. "I think you'd better go to bed. You look done in."

"All right," she agreed and turned to look into the fire.

"I won't be more than half an hour," he said as he went toward the door.

"It doesn't really matter," Elsbeth told him.

When they had gone, she went upstairs and cried herself into troubled sleep.

It was the next afternoon that Colin Messenger came back to Bloomhill, unannounced, from a glamorous, polychromatic life in the Far East.

To be continued.

THE BEAR THAT LIVED IN A HOUSE

Continued from page 11

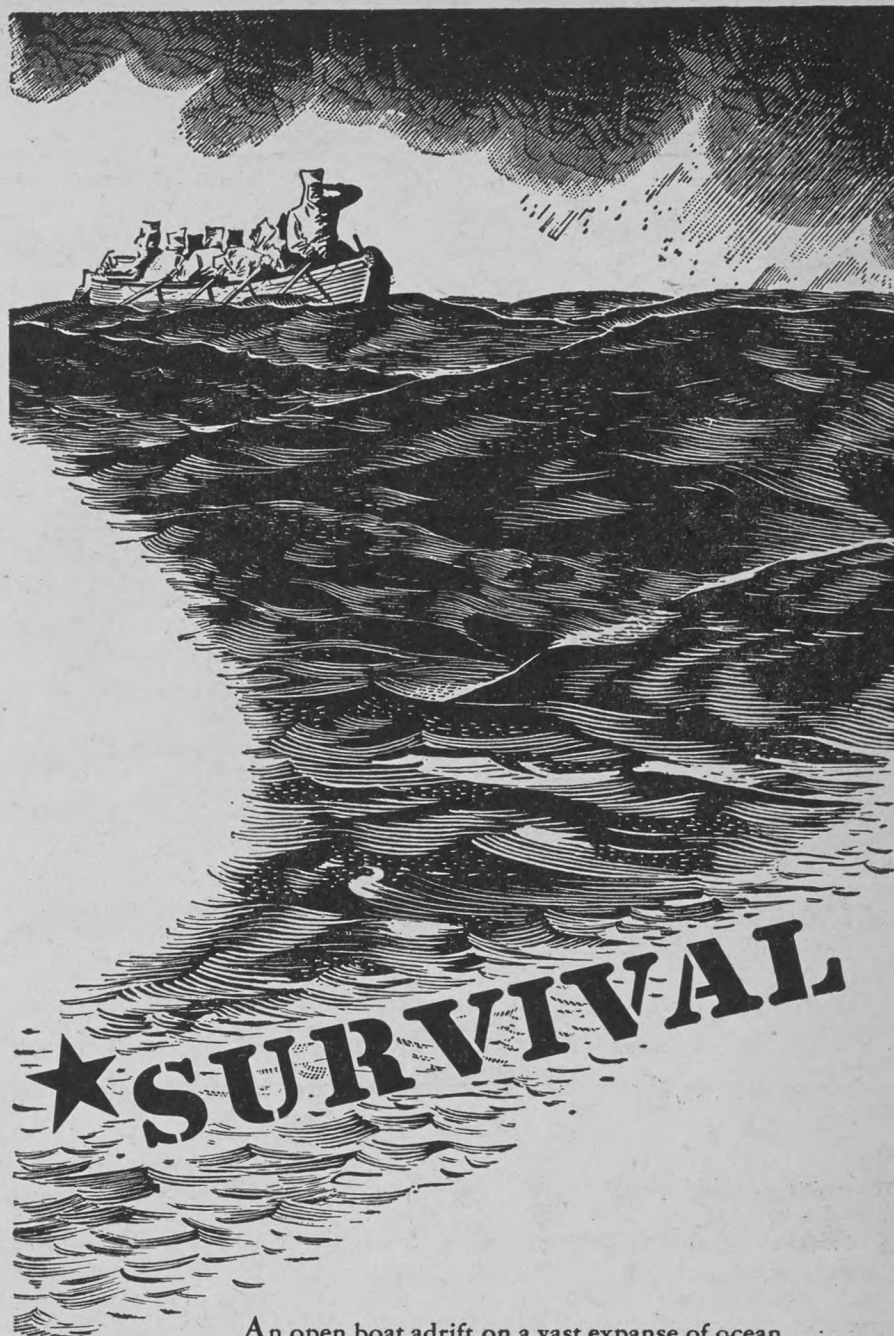
youngster as well as his own hide, which was ever stretched tightly over the rotundity of his stomach.

Keg slept intermittently through the night by the kitchen door, rising at times to move disconsolately about the clearing, expecting constantly that the door might open and his friends reappear and call him. But nothing of the sort occurred, even when a rain set in toward morning and drove him to take shelter in the shed.

With the morning light his hopes were rekindled. Until noon he roamed about, searching for scraps of overlooked food, rummaging even through the cans and leathers of the rubbish pile. He had never had to forage for himself; hence his wild natural instincts had suffered at the expense of his affection and the other human pulls his life had called forth. But toward nightfall, when his appetite had grown to an incubus that would not let him rest, he moved off into the woods. Instinct finally led him to a rotting log which was full of grubs, and there he spent a blissful half hour ripping the wood to pieces and savouring the new rich feeding that is dear to every ursine palate.

No sooner was his hunger appeased than he made his way back to the clearing again. He scratched at each door in turn; then, in a passion of appeal calculated to melt the hearts of his unfeeling friends and cause them to appear miraculously on the threshold, he rose on his hind legs and paraded back and forth before the door, doing his trick. But the house and clearing remained callously deserted as before.

FOR the next two weeks this unhappy state of affairs continued. Keg would linger close to the house until his gnawing hunger literally drove him into the woods, but always he would return to the cabin. He might have followed the



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If you could look closely at these men as they scramble aboard a rescue ship, you would know the answer. That weird, bright yellow costume they wear is the new "Seaman's Protective Suit"—specially designed to guard the lives of men who have had to abandon ship. It provides complete protection from head to foot—keeps in body heat—enables the wearer to withstand the rigors of bitter weather.

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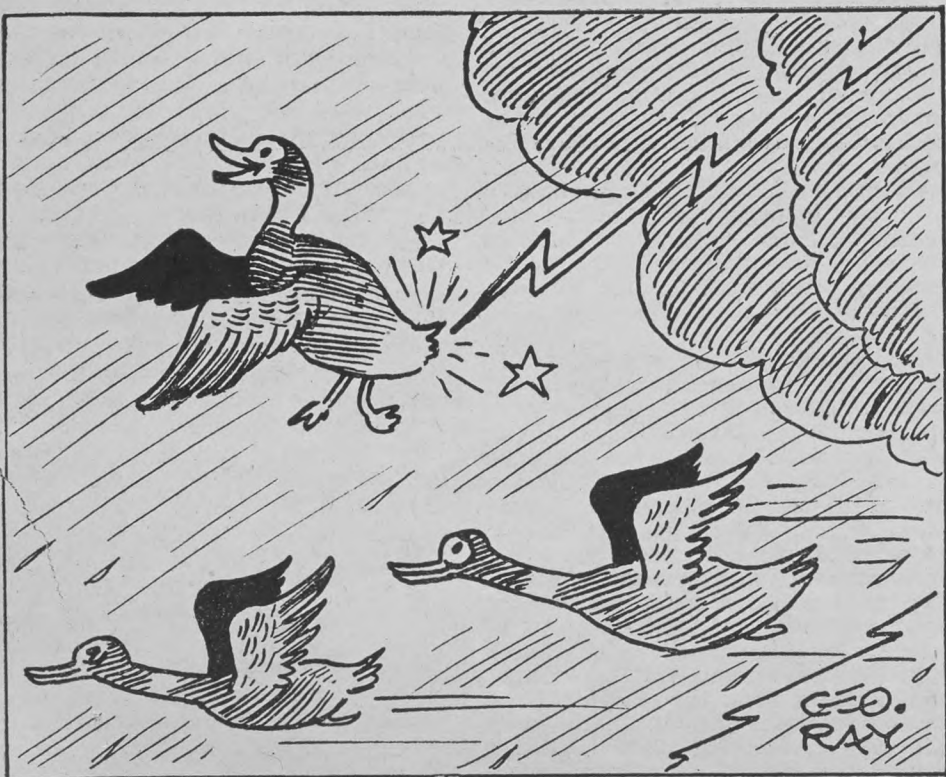
Made of rubberized fabric, the "Seaman's Protective Suit" provides all-weather protection from head to foot. The hat serves a double purpose—acting as a compact pouch for carrying the suit on board ship. The entire suit is bright yellow—the colour best seen from rescue craft.

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tracks of the Baxters' horse and wagon, had not the rain that first night washed away all trace and scent.

By the end of a month his expectancy had dulled, but he still stuck close to the clearing. His rambles now took him farther and farther into the woods, as the instincts which awaken in other bears during their first few months of life began to be manifest in him.

It was about this time that the cabin's draw was doubly increased for Keg by the fact that he gained access to the interior. A windstorm one night blew open the rear door so that it swung free on its sagging hinges. Keg joyfully shifted his quarters from the clearing to the kitchen of the cabin. Though his friends still put in no appearance, it was good to be in the old familiar quarters. The rusted cook-stove was still there, old shoes lay about, and there were many gratifying scents and reminiscences of the recent occupants. En-sconced within the log walls Keg felt somehow closer to the culmination of his quest.

The wonderful golden weeks of the Canadian summer drifted peacefully by. Came the month of October, bringing the dreamy haze of Indian summer. The autumn's abundance of blueberries and mast began to be evident along the open hillsides. Keg needed no initiation to recognize these immemorial standbys of his clan. This was the time of vague unrest in all the forest world. The spruce glens echoed by day to the drumming of partridge. By night the hunter's moon hung over the pines, somehow brighter and more stirring than at any other time of year. The squalling cry of the dog fox calling his mate carried from hill to hill, and, at rare intervals, across the stupendous moonlit stillness sounded the far call of a cow moose, the most stirring sound of all the northern forests, with its sense of uncouth passion and restless yearning.

Keg's wanderings now took him in ever-widening circles away from the backwoods clearing, searching restlessly for he knew not what. The richest feeding failed to satisfy his vague unrest. He was now two years old, and, though he did not realize it, the same mating fever that was rampant in the rest of the forest dwellers was stirring his own blood.

This was proven one day when he chanced upon a sleek young female bear feeding in a blueberry bottom. It seemed to him that he had found at last the answer to all he had ever yearned for. His young companion appeared to be of similar mind, and for three weeks thereafter the two shared each other's company, wandering aimlessly as the vagrant forest breezes whithersoever the feeding was richest.

During that period the Baxter clearing saw nothing of Keg, nor did he experience a single twinge of his old sorrow. But finally the middle of November brought an end to that blissful passage of days. The first snows were imminent, and Keg's mate began to evince new and entirely unromantic tendencies. Keg endeavored to lead her back to the Baxter cabin, which had begun to call him once more, but she would have none of it. The deep-buried instinct for hibernation was strong within her, obsessing her mind as the nights grew colder, and one day she wandered away by herself without even a thought or regret on the matter, and Keg saw her no more. As for him, he made his way at once to the Baxter clearing, straight as the crow flies.

He had never learned the snug habit of hibernating which is taught most bear cubs during their first few months of life. The first and only winter he had experienced had been spent quite comfortably in the Baxters' warm kitchen and the horse shed, hence he knew nothing whatever of cold or privation. It was in full anticipation of finding warmth and shelter awaiting him as of yore that he returned to the cabin.

As it happened, a surprise was awaiting him which was greatly to alter the mournful trend of his days. As he neared the clearing there came to his nostrils the old familiar tang of wood smoke. Hard upon this came a faint, delectable flavor on the sharp frosty air—the savour of roast partridge, familiar to Keg of old. There seemed

but one meaning to that—the Baxters must have returned! Keg's heart gave a joyful bound; he quickened his shuffling walk to a heavy gallop.

A minute later the welcome sight of a human figure met his eyes as he emerged on the clearing's edge. Within the open cabin door a woman sat working, just as Mrs. Baxter used to sit of an afternoon. All human beings stood for friends to Keg; to his dim perception it was Mrs. Baxter in very truth, reappeared magically from the place in which she had been hiding so long.

With a glad whimpering sound Keg hurried across the clearing, eager to receive the greeting he felt sure awaited him. But before he reached the doorway the woman sprang to her feet with a shrill cry, overturning her chair, and the cabin door was slammed callously shut in Keg's face.

Amazed and sorrowful at this unexpected reception, Keg rose up and stood swaying on his hind legs, sniffing at the door jamb, his great mouth open, red tongue lolling in anticipation. It was thus that the woman glimpsed him as her white stricken face appeared for an instant at the window and sank out of sight again.

Keg pressed his great weight against the door and scratched at the sill; but the heavy barrier would not give, nor did he receive any answer from within. It was all a terrible mistake, Keg felt sure; one of the senseless, thoughtless slips to which humans seemed prone. But this time he was determined to set matters right. Dropping to all fours, he ambled swiftly around the house to the kitchen door, a frail partition of split planks on rickety hinges. Keg felt sure of an entrance here. And he was right. As he reared up against it he heard a desperate movement within, and the sound of heavy objects being moved up against it.

But all this was of little avail against his weight of close to six hundred pounds. The frail boards bent beneath his great forearms and fell inward with a crash. A scream arose from the woman, and as Keg clambered joyously in over the debris he saw her disappearing into another retreat, this time the rear room at the end of the cabin where the Baxters had been wont to sleep. For the second time a door was slammed in Keg's face and he heard the latch snap to within.

SOME three days earlier in the week the Baxter cabin had been the scene of some queer changes. Old Doan Shattuck, who was now the owner of Keg's domicile, had been falling in health of late, and the city physician he consulted had advised him to spend a few weeks in the open, living a rigorous forest life with plenty of fresh game and fish to eat. Following the suggestion, Shattuck had arranged for a deer hunt that autumn with his brother Mort in the vicinity of Hat Creek, where it was proposed by the brothers to utilize Joel Baxter's old cabin as their headquarters.

At the last minute Shattuck's wife and ten-year-old son had decided to accompany the party and enjoy the novelty of life in the backwoods cabin while the brothers were away hunting.

About noon one crisp day the party had arrived from the village prepared for a two weeks' stay. Keg, of course, was away at the time, but the evidences of his occupation were plentiful about the cabin. Doan Shattuck's thin lips had curled scornfully as he viewed the litter in the deserted house, the rank neglect of the meandering garden patch.

"Like them Baxters," he said. "No backbone—never did have any. Door left open and all the varmints of the woods had free run of the house. No wonder they lost the place."

The rest of the day was spent in making the house habitable. Early next morning the two men cleaned their rifles in preparation for a systematic deer hunt among the upland meadows at the creek's head. The Shattucks were notable hunters in the district, and the ten-year-old Lon came honestly enough by his growing love of firearms. Old

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Doan smiled as he watched the lad putting together the new twenty-two rifle that had been given him especially for the trip.

After the two men departed over the ridge the boy set up a box in the clearing and passed the morning quite agreeably at target practice. Dinner over, he decided to try to surprise his father by bringing in a grouse or partridge with his new rifle, and, leaving the clearing, he wandered up the stream bed.

For half an hour or more Lon threaded the dusky shadows of the spruce bottoms in his soundless moccasins without seeing anything worth shooting at. At the end of that time an unpleasant sensation that he was not alone began to steal over him—that malignant eyes were close by, watching his every move. Lon thought nothing of it at first, but it persisted. Finally he stopped in his tracks and strove to penetrate the blue-black shadows of the spruce on either side.

A moment later his heart gave a violent surge, and he wished mightily he had taken heed of those semi-conscious warnings earlier. Something subtle as a shifting shadow caused him to glance upward, and there, framed in a tangle of windfall, he saw a round malign head with two ochre-green eyes that fixed him with cruel intensity. It was a puma, and a big one of its kind. No living animal save the hyena has such a proclivity for sensing those who are defenceless or in ill plight in the wild. Let a hunter be wounded or fall ill, or a woman or child be lost in the forest, and it is ever the puma who will first sense their predicament and hang for days to the trail if need be.

SUDDENLY the puma's head withdrew for an instant, to reappear again at another spot several feet closer. There was a suggestion of the long tawny body now, the color of gunmetal beneath the spruce shade—a shaft of cold fear in the purpose to be felt in its sinister movements.

Breaking the spell of the dreadful, watching eyes, the boy, in that calmness that comes in extreme fright, raised the small rifle and fired hastily, then turned and fled wildly down the stream bed.

A glance flung to the rear showed the beast gliding serpent-wise through the thickets in pursuit, apparently unharmed. The shot had only dismayed the animal for a few crucial moments; its impending spring had been checked, however, and the boy had gained several hundred feet in his flight—doubtless the margin between life and death.

Emboldened by the sight of Lon running away, the lithe beast now covered the ground in long, undulating bounds. The boy ran with frank abandon and with all the strength he had in him, momentarily expecting to be struck down. The great cat, like all its kind, was fascinated by the ancient game of chasing a desperate quarry, and his sheer cruel pleasure in the thing was what possibly delayed the fatal issue.

Meantime, back in the cabin, Keg had been prowling disconsolately about the kitchen, investigating things. His nose

had told him by now that the woman in hiding was not Mrs. Baxter at all, but a stranger he had never seen. However, this mattered little. The main thing was that the cabin was once more occupied; and, as Keg saw it, his worries and lamentings were at an end. The floor quivered under his great weight as he prowled about, sniffing at this and that. The partridge in the oven gave forth a most appetising odor and the warmth of the fire was friendly and grateful. Dishes of food stood on the table, but though Keg sniffed at them hungrily he did not venture to touch them. The Baxters had always chastised him for touching anything on the table, and he remembered it well; but he wished mightily the woman in the inner room would come forth and deal him out a dish of his own.

The door of the rear room, however, remained tight closed, and there was no sound from within, even when he scratched pleadingly at the sill. Presently he moved disconsolately outside again. Rounding a corner of the horse shed a minute later, he raised his head eagerly at the sound of another human call that came floating to him from the edge of the woods. Keg looked and saw a boy about the size of Jed Baxter come sprinting across the clearing, calling out as he ran. Though he was Jed Baxter's size, Keg saw he was not Jed Baxter, any more than the woman within was Mrs. Baxter. Utterly puzzled and chagrined, yet hoping for the best, Keg ambled forward to meet him.

Lon Shattuck in his desperate flight had reached the comparatively cleared stretch back of the log cabin just in the nick of time; for there it was that the puma's hereditary dislike of attacking in the open prevailed once more against a final closing with his quarry. He still glided along in the rear, stretched out in his flowing crawl, but the instinct for keeping to cover kept him busy utilizing every possible clump of undergrowth in his path. Also the flight by now had covered nearly half a mile, a goodly distance for one of the puma's fidgety, short-winded race.

MINUS his hat and rifle, his breath coming in a sobbing double action beyond all control, Lon spurted across the yard with the last of his strength toward the kitchen door, which stood mercifully open. Mrs. Shattuck had heard his desperate call and seen him coming from the window, the puma now but a couple of rods behind. Without a second thought she flung open the door of her stronghold with a mad idea of saving Lon.

"Lonny! Lonny!" she called desperately.

Then, with the boy only half way across the clearing, she experienced a fresh shaft of terror at the apparition of Keg's lumbering form as he rounded the horse shed and made for Lon, mouth open in what both humans took to be a savage, fighting snarl.

Sobbing and hysterical, Lon dodged like a harried rabbit, and only a few yards in advance of the bear, plunged in at the open kitchen door. With a wordless prayer, Mrs. Shattuck clutched

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New Assurances	\$ 214,292,080
Assurances in force	3,173,417,467
Benefits Paid 1943	74,057,495
Benefits Paid since Organization	1,629,863,441

Copy of the Annual Report for 1943 will be sent to all policyholders, or may be obtained from the Head Office, Montreal.

SUN LIFE of CANADA

COUNTRY GUIDE PUZZLE CORNER

PRIZE WINNERS FOR JANUARY SENIOR CLUE WORD PUZZLE

Congratulations to the following who sent in solutions containing no errors and who will share First, Second, and Third prizes equally: Mrs. H. E. Muir, South Slokan, B.C.; Miss Ethel King, Redcliff, Alta.; Miss Irma J. Smith, Barons, Alta. Fourth prize will be awarded to A. J. Boyce, Craik, Saskatchewan, who sent in a solution containing only one error.

CORRECT SOLUTION

Across

1, armistice; 7, bury; 9, brick; 10, poverty; 12, loin; 13, ho!; 14, eh; 16, inf.; 19, go; 20, tot; 22, flora; 24, as; 25, opal; 26, S.S.; 27, sandals; 29, P.O.; 30, royal; 32, co.; 33, tool; 35, unk.; 36, sew; 37, greeting; 40, in; 41, la; 42, say; 43, ole; 45, strings; 48, abysm; 49, Asia; 50, Erie; 51, briny; 52, inlay.

Down

1, abattoir; 2, R.R.; 3, military; 4, icon; 5, skiff; 6, cob; 7, brogans; 8, rye; 11, eh; 15, hassock; 17, countless; 18, sagacity; 21, opponents; 23, lea; 24, aspen; 27, slogan; 28, lo; 31, at; 34, or; 35, ugly; 36, sisal; 38, ea.; 39, Nobel; 41, liar; 44, espy; 46, rib; 47, gun; 48, ain.

JUNIOR CLUE WORD PUZZLE

Congratulations to the following who sent in solutions containing no errors and who will share First, Second, and Third prizes equally: Irene MacNiven, Innisfail, Alta.; Miss Doreen Parker, Naicam, Sask.; and Ann Nauta, Strathmore, Alta.

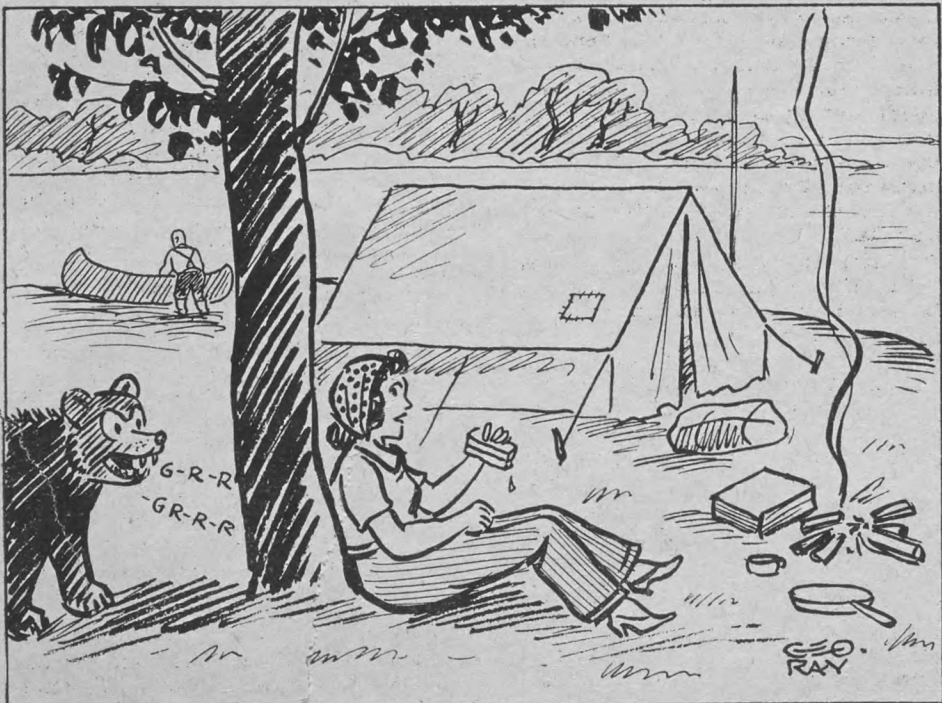
CORRECT SOLUTION

Across

1, blaze; 5, ball; 9, an; 10, waive; 11, Osage; 13, bear; 15, actors; 17, A.O.D.; 18, on; 20, ed.; 22, band; 25, Yule; 27, as; 29, bullion; 32, rod; 34, slate; 35, ash; 36, pyre.

Down

2, lascar; 3, anatomy; 4, ewer; 5, bib; 6, aver; 7, leaven; 12, God; 14, redden; 16, so; 19, N.B.; 21, flush; 23, amity; 24, farm; 26, ell; 28, so; 30, lap; 31, o'er; 33, D.A.



"Jack, you can't imitate a bear's growl worth a darn — — — I hope?"

"Massage gives Gums Needed Exercise"

— say many dentists



Cleaning the teeth is only half the job— massage the gums for healthy firmness

"YOUR gums need exercise too," advise dental authorities. "Firm healthy gums form a resting place for the teeth and vigorous circulation in gum tissues helps to clear away minor congestion which might hinder tooth nourishment."

Dentists therefore recommend massaging the gums when cleaning the teeth. Modern food is rich and soft and offers little exercise for the gums. Unless gums are massaged to make up for this lack of exercise they tend to bleed, leaving a tinge of "pink" on the tooth brush—which is often nature's warning of serious trouble ahead.

"Pink tooth brush"—danger ahead

If there is a trace of "pink" on your brush visit your dentist as soon as possible. He will tell whether your gums have merely grown tender and flabby due to modern soft foods—in which case he will recommend more exercise for slug-

gish gums and he may suggest daily massage with Ipana Tooth Paste.

Ipana—Especially made to Aid Gum Massage

Ipana Tooth Paste gives you double benefit because it not only cleans teeth to sparkling brightness, but it is especially made, when used with massage, to help tone and stimulate the gums as well.

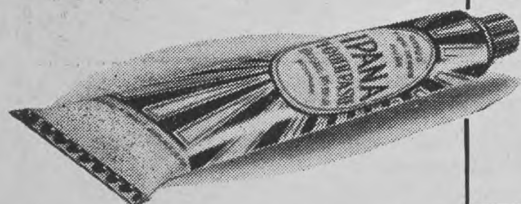
Each time you brush your teeth put a little extra Ipana on your tooth brush or fingertip and gently massage the gums, rotating from the base of the gums towards the teeth.

Immediately you notice a fresh, tingling sensation that tells you new healthful circulation is waking up within the gums, helping them to healthier firmness.

Be regular in this simple, daily exercise. See how soon your gums become firmer, healthier, your teeth brighter, your smile more attractive.

Gum Massage is Easy

Simply massage Ipana onto your gums with fingertip or tooth brush, rotating from the base of the gums towards the teeth. Be regular in this simple daily exercise.



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him to her, and both backed quickly toward the inner room. Then, even as they reached the bedroom door, something happened without that turned impending tragedy into amazement.

The puma, swift as a streak of yellow lightning, came flashing through the air and landed upon the neck and shoulders of the bear almost at the threshold of the cabin door, and at once there rose from without an inferno of snarls, bawls and threshing bodies.

Sick and numbed from their terrible experiences and the inexplicable nature of the conflict without, Mrs. Shattuck and Lon watched fascinated through the partly open door while the battle waged fiercer. To them it seemed a veritable miracle transpiring—the two brutes that had been intent upon their slaughter turned suddenly on each other in mortal combat.

Never, except in the suicidal months of famine, would a puma think of giving battle to a bear, who is considerably the heavier and superior fighter. But in this instance, when Keg suddenly appeared on the scene, it seemed to the puma a direct attempt to rob him of his prey—the most unforgivable sin in all the wild. Instantly the puma had sprung forward in a frenzy of rage to annihilate his ancient and hereditary foe, for the feud between the bears and pumas is age-old.

Keg, who had not even been aware of the big cat's approach, was flung forward on his nose as the two hundred and twenty-five pounds of death, armed with four sets of sabre-like claws, landed on his back. Then the deadly rage of his slow-going nature was lashed to flame at the alien scent of his attacker, the unclean reek of the carnivore, which, though he had never known it before, he hated with every instinct in his law-abiding nature. Rearing upward with a hoarse bawl of rage, he flung all his great strength into the struggle, mouth open in the savage caricature of a grin that is the fighting mask of the black bear.

But the vantage of the outset was all with the puma, who had gotten his hold, four purchases counting each armed paw. He rode his adversary like some giant leech, with talons that clung like grappling hooks, and he was busy every second.

Though it was the first real battle he had ever fought, Keg knew he was being killed, and rapidly. The tactics of the huge cat were swift, bloody and horrible, for endurance was not in his arsenal. He must kill, and kill quickly, before his enemy's superior weight could be brought into play. With his back bent to an arch of whalebone he racked madly, blindly, at the same time cutting in with his punishing fangs toward the life arteries in Keg's thick, furry neck. Death, screaming and fetid-breathed, tearing at his windpipe; death gouging at his eyes.

Keg battled silently, staggering under the killer's weight, to gain some hold, while second by second he was being pressed down into the blackness of oblivion. The devastation wrought was appalling. Blood smeared his chest and shoulders. He brought up against the log wall of the cabin. Instinct now prompted him to batter himself against the logs and scrape his opponent off. But all his efforts failed to dislodge his deadly rider.

Desperately he flung himself on his side. One of the puma's paws came in reach, and Keg's powerful jaws closed instantly upon it and locked. The cat creature emitted the scream of a fiend—the inability of all felines to endure pain. The murderous clamp on Keg's throat slackened, and in a moment he had heaved himself over and grappled the other's bulk on an equal footing. All his great strength was brought to bear now in a wrestler's grip that all but crushed the breath out of his antagonist's body as they rolled, but never for an instant did his demoralizing grip on the panther's leg relax. As the moments passed, the prolonged pain and the unholy uproar of the battle turned the puma's first mad fury to something like insanity.

The tawny beast's struggles showed less and less reason, while Keg, though more desperately wounded, fought grimly and with a deadly calculation.

At the end of three minutes—it had seemed an eternity to the pair within the cabin—the panther suddenly weakened.

Finally the sounds of conflict diminished, until the two listeners, their hearts pounding wildly, could hear only a few low snarlings and the ruckle of worrying jaws without.

THE moment the panther's body relaxed Keg had torn his opponent loose and, pinning him to the ground,

brought one great forearm down upon the centre of the puma's back. The supple spine had been broken by the pile-driver blow, and as the cat writhed about with an agonized screech he was flattened by the whole of Keg's great weight. With a few final convulsive flounders the spark of his savage life snuffed out.

It was another minute or so, however, before Keg realized his victory. Then, as if to complete his vengeance, he continued to beat and rend the inert heap of flesh with teeth and claws till it resembled nothing that had ever walked or lived. His fury finally appeased, he fell to doctoring his wounds. But presently, remembering the two humans within the cabin, he rose and made for the doorway.

An instant more, a trifle less thought for humankind—and there would have been an end to Keg there and then. For at the instant he rose there came a flash of fire and a deafening report from the edge of the clearing. Keg went down at the doorsill.

"Got him! Come on!" It was the shout of Doan Shattuck. The brothers, rifles in hand, came running toward the cabin, calling out as they came. They had returned just in time to glimpse Keg making for the kitchen door, and Doan's hastily aimed shot had brought him down. Now the sight that met their eyes in the cabin doorway blanched their faces and gripped their hearts with a mumbling fear. A few feet from Keg's body lay the stark form of the puma, its body mangled and lacerated from a desperate struggle. What had that struggle been for?

But next moment the frightened faces of Lon and Mrs. Shattuck—pale as two ghosts—appeared in the doorway. With a broken cry Doan gathered them to him.

They tried to detail the dreadful happenings of the afternoon, and by degrees the two men were able to piece together the story in its entirety with something like veracity.

Mrs. Shattuck's eyes suddenly froze in a clairvoyant stare centered in a spot behind her husband's shoulder. There, framed in the doorway, was the bear they had just killed—or its spectre. The minute that followed was utterly bewildering. Keg was just within the door, eyeing the group ingratiatingly for some sign of welcome.

With a sharp admonition Doan Shattuck pressed his wife and boy back toward the inner room, while he faced the incoming beast. Mort made a dive for his rifle. He was swinging it to his shoulder, when he stopped at a cry from Doan. For, despite Keg's huge gaping jaws and bloody, matted coat, he was making strange and unmistakable signs that were not lost on Shattuck's hunter's instinct.

Suddenly the truth had broken over Doan Shattuck.

"Hounds of Babylon! Let be, Mort!" he cried. "I believe it's that tame bear cub Baxter used to have about the place!"

Mort flung a glance at Doan, then at the bear.

"Of course, he'd be grown by now," Doan muttered. "I reckon the beast's been living here all along. He's hungry and lonesome, like as not. Begging for food, that's what he's doing, Mort. Keep a bead on him while I see."

Filling a plate with food, Doan slid it gingerly across the floor, while Mort stood guard. All stared fascinated while Keg fell to with gustatory satisfaction. Slowly Mort's weapon lowered.



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MUSCLES CAN
SURE ACHE

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"I see it all now," said Doan, who had been scrutinizing Keg's broad back. "That shot of mine only creased him, Mort; just nicked him across the back of the head and knocked him out for a minute. As I see it, the bear protected Lonny and his mother from the puma, which was in a killin' fever. Yes, sir, the boy owes his life to the critter."

When Keg was fed to repletion, the two men inveigled him outside, after which the doors and windows were fastened against his further entry that night.

As the family sat about the table marvelling thankfully over the outcome of so perilous a day, Doan smiled as he heard Keg shuffling forlornly outside.

"Figures he owns this cabin, and nothing's going to drive him off," he chuckled. "Have to send for Joel Baxter to come and take him away."

"Doan," Mrs. Shattuck ventured, "I was thinking—if it wasn't for Joel Baxter and the way he trained that bear as a cub, there'd be a different story to tell this afternoon. I was thinking maybe you'd consider giving them another chance here, after what's happened."

Doan shot a quick glance at his wife and grunted. "If you really want I should," he said, "maybe I can see fit to stretch another point—considering today." He clamped his lips down on the grudging statement, but Mrs. Shattuck knew the thing was as good as signed.

Keg, disconsolately watching the lighted windows, could not know that by his battle that afternoon he had saved himself a winter of cold and privation—that within two days the Baxter's rickety wagon would come creaking into the clearing, bringing all his old friends back—this time to stay.



ARE SUBSIDIES INFLATIONARY?

Continued from page 8

cooperatives slowly being strangled by government directives of some federal agencies being used to enforce, in some instances under criminal penalty, directives of other agencies. Priorities are conditioned upon observance of price ceilings. Subsidy collections are dependent upon compliance with office of Price Administration and War Food Administration orders. Rationing points and allocation quotas are intricately tied into countless other administrative rules and regulations."

Labor spokesmen, however, have declared that 11 years ago when the Administration through the Agricultural Adjustment Administration set up a plan of making payments to farmers, of cutting down acreages and "plowing under" with payments to farmers for not planting, agriculture was not affronted.

Labor says that with the advent of World War 2, agriculture envisioned the approach of a period of large profits during which it would be able to throw off governmental controls and reap benefits through a full return for their products.

Albert S. Goss, formerly Administration office holder in the Farm Credit Administration, and now Master of the National Grange, recently analyzed farmers' dislike for subsidies. He said:

"There are few sources of political control more potent than that of cash subsidies of one kind or another. In its decision in the wheat case (attacking the legality of a cash penalty assessed by the AAA against farmers who sold more than their quota) the Supreme Court recognized the government's right to regulate that which it subsidized. We do not quarrel with that theory. We merely say we want to avoid the danger of more federal regulation."

He added that farmers have learned that subsidies, when once used are hard to get rid of and said farmers hold that activities of the Farm Security Adminis-

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WONDERFUL
HOUSEKEEPER
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OUTHOUSE HAS
HER LICKED!

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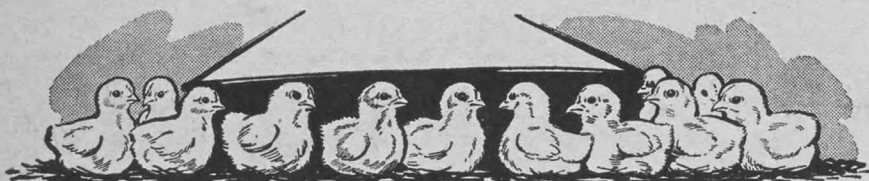
How To Have SUCCESS with Baby Chicks by Ful-O-Pep

The Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited offers you a few simple rules which should increase livability in the Brooder House—and help you get better results with this year's flock of chicks.

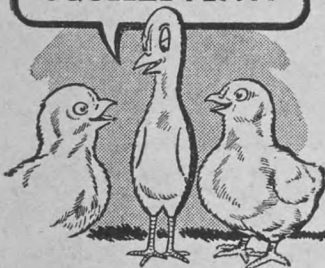
1 Prepare brooder house well in advance of time needed. Check for drafts, repair any loose window frames; clean and disinfect floor and walls. At least three days before you expect that first fine batch of fluffy baby chicks—start fires going, and get the place thoroughly warmed and dry.



2 Keep a watchful eye on brooding temperatures. Possibly more losses have been caused by overheating, than for any other reason. The first few days the temperature should be around 90°, and then should be lowered about one degree a day. However, the way your chicks behave is the best indication of whether it's too hot or too cold. If temperature is right, chicks should be active during the day—and will settle down for the night in a ring about 6 inches out from the hover.



I GOT THE OLD
SQUEEZE-PLAY!



3 Avoid overcrowding. Too many poultrymen measure the size of the brooder house by the number of baby chicks they can crowd under the stove. As a result, overcrowded conditions occur when the birds are half-grown and they develop unevenly. Allow 60 square inches for every chick. There's no great saving of labour and a real money loss in trying to grow two chicks where one should be. Separate the cockerels from the pullets as soon as possible, too.

4 Don't delay about feeding chicks on arrival. Sprinkle a little grain about the very first thing. To teach chicks to distinguish between feed and litter, cover litter with several layers of paper. (One layer can be removed each day and this saves labour in cleaning up.) Feed fine grain and grit the first two days and then sprinkle a little grain on the Ful-O-Pep Chick Starter in the hoppers. Be sure to allow enough hopper space so all chicks can eat at once—at least 1½ inches per chick. Your authorized Ful-O-Pep dealer will be glad to give you MORE information on the economical Ful-O-Pep Rearing Plan that has raised so many egg-laying champions, year after year! So see him soon!



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tration, an agency created to aid low-income farmers, tenants, sharecroppers and farm laborers by means of rehabilitation loans and technical guidance are collectivist.

Chester Bowles, head of O.P.A. in an address February 4, 1944, said that despite the fact that some farmers have prospered more than others, the average farm income is up 182 per cent—or about trebled—since 1939. He said that at the same time that farmers' incomes have increased, O.P.A. price controls have saved the farmer over four billion dollars in the operation of his farm, and nearly four billion dollars in his cost of living, a total saving of 8.1 billions since 1940.

Representative James A. Wright, Democrat, Pennsylvania, from a labor district, summed up the attitude of labor toward subsidies February 5, 1944. He stated that by means of the Price Control Act, the congress directed the president to stabilize prices and wages, and that if the unusually high cost of producing food were passed on to the consumer at a time of scarcity of food for civilian consumption, prices could not be held down and would rise constantly as they did in World War I, and the cost of living would constantly increase.

At this point, he said, the government steps in and in certain necessary commodities pays to the farmers a portion of the increased cost of production.

"If prices increase," Rep. Wright declared, "demands for increased wages will follow immediately. Wages are tied to prices—one cannot rise without the other. If increases in wages are refused, production of essential war equipment will be impaired. An increase in wages in turn will cause further increases in prices and the dizzy spiral of inflation begins."

"Obviously, we cannot discontinue support-prices to farmers and still produce the food we need. Unless subsidies are used the consumer must pay the bill. As prices and wages increase, the value of the dollar shrinks. The war bonds in the hands of the public will be paid off in depreciated dollars. The cost of the war, and remember the government is the biggest customer today, will increase by billions of dollars, under which some 33,000,000 people in fixed income bracket would suffer."

Wright declared that the subsidy program is not for the exclusive benefit of labor unions, since the job of preventing inflation is one for unorganized workers as well. He said the attitude against subsidies was due to hostility of certain groups to labor organizations.

"Then, also, I am afraid there are some people in the country who would not mind seeing inflation because they feel that they would gain an immediate profit," he stated.

"Just a few figures—steel prices rose in World War I by 695 per cent, and in World War II not one dollar. Pig iron rose 304 per cent in World War I and only 14 per cent in World War II; coal rose 695 per cent in World War I, and 21.5 per cent in this war; living costs in general, the cost of food, shelter and clothing, rose 59.7 per cent in 51 months of World War I and in a like period in World War II they have risen only 25.5 per cent.

"In the last war we had no price control and we cannot have price control without food subsidies unless the difference is taken away from the farmers."

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor, the Congress of Industrial Organization and the railroad brotherhoods, meeting with President Roosevelt recently called the "Little Steel" formula with its 15 per cent limitation on wage increases, heart of the wage policy, outdated, unworkable and untenable in the light of price increases. The C.I.O. demanded that the formula be scrapped and that collective bargaining be substituted for it. Wage demands are now being presented by many unions which, if granted, would smash the formula. The time lost by strikes is increasing. During seven months of 1943, labor disputes cost twice as much time as during all of 1942. Substantially more days of production will be lost this year than in 1938 or 1940 when the country was not at war.

It is true that farm income has risen more rapidly and by a greater percentage than the labor income, but it is pointed out that the average farmer started at such a low income level that even now he gets in a year a little more than half as much cash as the average factory employee. Labor payrolls have considerably more than doubled since 1939, and in 1944 will exceed 100 billions for the first time, a rise of 57 billions since 1939.

The struggle between the advocates and opponents of subsidies now centering in the Congress is a spectacular and bitter one.

Sentiment in both houses appears to be strongly against the subsidy plan of the administration, but the administration leaders, especially Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Senate Majority Leader, made a desperate effort to hold back anti-subsidy legislation.

In the face of charges from the floor that inflation would result, the Senate on February 11, by a vote of 43 to 26, passed the anti-subsidy bill introduced by Senator John H. Bankhead, of Alabama. This bill, which continues the Commodity Credit Corporation, eliminates the food subsidy program of the Roosevelt Administration, effective June 30, 1944.

The measure now goes back to the House of Representatives where it had virtually passed last year for concurrence in relatively minor differences. After that it will go to President Roosevelt, where it is pretty definitely indicated, it will receive a veto.

The Bankhead bill, similar in its provisions to the Steagall bill in the house, prohibits food subsidies, except domestic oils and fats, and provides for price support. Under this plan, the government may, through loans or outright purchase with sale possibly at a loss, or by guarantees, give support to farmers in crop production.

If the Bankhead bill is vetoed by the president, the situation will be the same as before passage and the issue will be thrown back in the lap of Congress. It is probable that if the bill is vetoed, an effort will be made to pass it over the president's veto. This would call for a two-thirds vote in both houses, and it is not indicated that such a vote can be mustered by the anti-subsidy forces.

Representatives of the four national farm organizations expressed their appreciation to Senator Bankhead, following the passage of the Bankhead-Steagall bill, including Albert S. Goss, Master of the National Grange; Edward A. O'Neal, President of the American Farm Bureau Federation; Ezra Benson, executive secretary of the National Council of Farmer Cooperatives and Charles W. Holman, secretary of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation.

Editorial Note. — As was expected when this article was written, President Roosevelt vetoed the Bankhead Bill. His message ended with three single-sentence paragraphs: "This bill presented to me would destroy the stabilization program. . . . 'I cannot accept responsibility for its disastrous consequences. . . . 'I hope that the Congress will not compel these consequences.'" Congress failed to pass the bill over the President's veto and there the matter stands.



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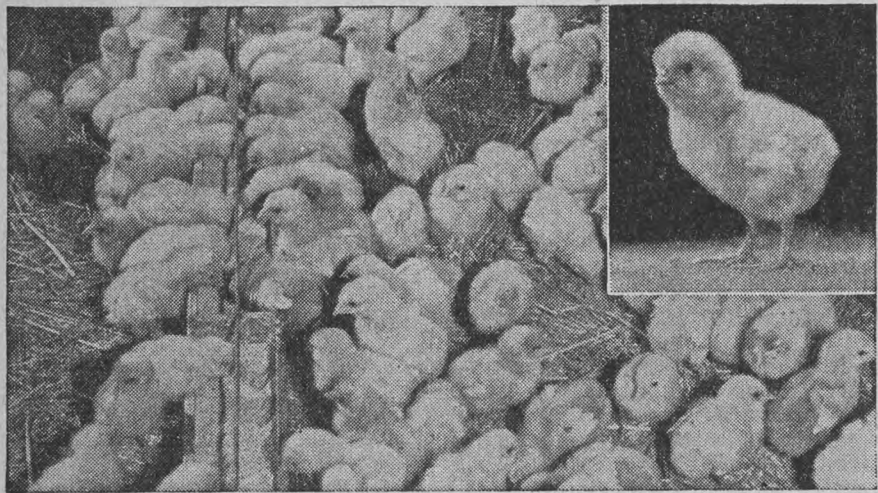
These and many other plans are described and illustrated with easy-to-follow diagrams in the

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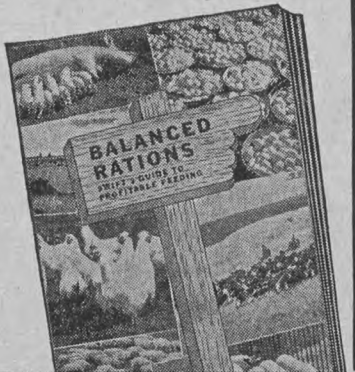
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SWIFT'S LINE OF BALANCED FEEDS

A Quarter-Hour With Books

NO words associated with the thought of a new and better world after this war is over, have been on the lips of so many people, so frequently, as the words social security. They are associated with two or the four freedoms enunciated by President Roosevelt in his presidential message to the congress of the United States on January 6, 1941, namely, freedom from fear and freedom from want. They have been responsible for several social security plans: One, the famous Beveridge report in Great Britain; and two others in Canada called the Marsh report, and the Heagerty report. The latter is the report of an advisory committee on health insurance, appointed by the Ministry of Pensions and National Health at Ottawa; and the former, which is better known, being a report on social security for Canada, made by Dr. L. C. Marsh to the Committee on Reconstruction, appointed by the Dominion government. **THE DAWN OF AMPLER LIFE**, by Dr. Charlotte Whitton (Macmillan, 50c), is a commentary on these three reports, undertaken as a commission from John Bracken in March, 1943, and published last fall. Dr.



Whitton's report covers some 85 pages, and there is appended thereto a 36 page summary of the Marsh report, a seven page outline of the Heagerty report, and a 14 page outline of the famous Beveridge proposals. It also offers criticisms of these reports and presents an outline of Canadian conditions, including comparison between average income in rural and urban Canada, information with regard to the national income; and her important views, arising out of long years of social service work in Canada, on the essential features which any adequate and practical scheme of social security must contain.

* * *

IT was on April 16, 1917, that Lenin, the leader and father of the Russian Revolution, returned to Russia from Germany, to plunge into the chaotic conditions which had developed out of the Czarist regime. Aside from Stalin, there remain today in the public view, few of the outstanding figures associated with the revolution of that year. One of these is the central figure of a recent biography **MAXIM LITVINOFF**, by Arthur Upham Hope (Fischer, \$4.50). This is not a conventional biography, nor can it be the final word on the life of this outstanding Russian figure. It is as much a history of the foreign relations of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, as it is of the story of Litvinoff; and, as it has been compiled and invitingly written by the present author, the story is one of unremitting toil, patience, constant disappointment on the part of Litvinoff. Documented by the printing of many of Litvinoff's speeches and correspondence with official persons in other countries, the story as revealed in these pages is not complimentary to the democracies. Especially is it critical of the lack of foresight and the direct hostility toward the Russian Revolutionary Government on the part of the United States and Great Britain. Chamberlain, Lord Halifax and Baldwin come off badly in this account of the last quarter century, whereas Churchill's sincerity and his willingness to change his opinion seems to have impressed Litvinoff and Stalin, even before the present world war broke out. The book is five hundred pages in length, and any student of international affairs, or any person who is interested in current events, is more than likely to enjoy this dual account of the struggle of an individual and of a nation, for world peace.

* * *

AS the war progresses, and its earlier incidents recede into the past, we tend to forget something of the tremendous confusion which existed throughout the world when France fell. The millions of us who know only of

these events from having read of them in our newspapers, and in books, are also likely to have a very imperfect idea of the savage brutality and calculated cruelty with which Germany swept across the occupied countries. A splendid and effective reminder of these chaotic days exists in **PARIS, UNDERGROUND**, by Etta Shiber (Scribner's, \$3.00). Mrs. Shiber is an American citizen who had been living in Paris for some years before the war with a close friend, an Englishwoman who had married, and separated from, a Frenchman. Both were reasonably well-to-do, and were able to live comfortably. They did not leave Paris until too late, and were unable to escape on the crowded highways. Forced to return to Paris, they were able to live peacefully until they became involved in furthering the escape of British soldiers and airmen who were unable to get away at Dunkirk. Before the German Secret Police caught up with them, they had managed to assist hundreds in this way. Mrs. Shiber spent about 18 months in German prisons in France, until she was finally exchanged for a notorious

German woman spy, who had been operating in the United States.

* * *

IF you would like something as a momento of the air fighting in this war, we have not seen anything so inexpensive and so absorbing as the 23 little stories contained in **WE SPEAK FROM THE AIR** (H.M.S.O. 20c). Each individual account contained in this small, paper covered, 72-page book, is a broadcast by a member of the R.A.F., made over the B.B.C., and is a personal account of an actual experience in air fighting during the present war. While the stories are told on behalf of the British Air Ministry, and have to do with R.A.F. planes, Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders and others made up portions of the crews on several occasions.

* * *

MODERN POULTRY FARMING, by Louis M. Herd (Macmillan, \$4.50) issued in 1944, is the second revised edition of the author's earlier book entitled **PRACTICAL POULTRY FARMING**. The author is Extension Assistant Professor of Poultry Husbandry at Cornell University, and he is a well known authority on poultry husbandry. The new issue is quite complete in its discussion of all phases of poultry husbandry, and the illustrations are especially numerous. Though hardly suitable as a source of answers to the special problems of poultry producers in western Canada, the book will answer hundreds of questions for enquiring poultry producers.

* * *

ONE of the great, perhaps the greatest, private publishing concern in the world is Macmillans, with its headquarters in London, and its branches in Canada, the United States, Australia and India. This firm was established on November 10, 1843, just over 100 years ago, and in commemoration of its centenary **THE HOUSE OF MACMILLAN 1843-1943**, by Charles Morgan, has appeared. The general public is, of course, not interested in books of this type, but for the reader who is more or less familiar with the great names in English literature of the last hundred years, this volume is a mine of delight and satisfaction. The names of the great and the near-great, such as Thomas Hardy, Kipling, Shaw, Wells, J. M. Barry, W. B. Yeats, Tennyson, Pater, Kingsley, Henry James, Meredith, Pater, Saintsbury, and many others appear and reappear, as well as those of the founders of the company, Daniel and Alexander Macmillan, two young Scotsmen with little to justify their venture except enthusiasm, ability and industry; as well as those who have carried on after them.

THE COUNTRYWOMAN

TAKEN by itself, what each one of us is able to do to alleviate suffering and mitigate disaster because of the present global war, seems pitifully small. Combined with the efforts of thousands of others, in common cause, the results make a brave showing which can bring us much encouragement.

Not many of us can stand in a place to help, where help is most desperately needed. But thanks to the good services of the Red Cross, with its trained, experienced and organized workers, we can render aid at points of vital need to those who are wounded, sick, in prison, homeless or destitute because of war or its train of disasters. The Red Cross is held in high respect among nations and is permitted to render aid in a manner and in places, as is no other relief agency. During the next few weeks, we are to be given another opportunity to support the Canadian Red Cross and all its good works by our contributions of money.

Because of the industry and selfless service of thousands of volunteer workers, since the beginning of this war, the Canadian Red Cross has shipped over 27,000,000 articles of supplies overseas for our Armed Forces and suffering civilians; 25,000 cases of hospital and relief supplies have been sent to Allied Red Cross Societies; 300 ambulances and other motor vehicles have been sent.

Steadily growing in importance and in volume has been the packing of parcels for men in enemy prison camps. In the five packing depots in Canada 7,000,000 war food parcels have been packed.

Volunteer blood donor clinics to the number of 385 regular and sub-clinics have been established and 22 mobile clinics are operating. Last year over 500,000 blood donations were contributed to make the precious plasma by means of which many lives have been and will be saved.

A 600-bed military hospital was built in Britain and fully equipped and turned over to Canada's Department of Defense. Patients in military hospitals have been cheered and helped by gifts of over 10,000,000 articles of supply and comfort by the Red Cross. Warm clothing, survivor kits, comforts and supplies in the millions have been provided for sailors and merchant marine men. Cash grants have been made to hostels so that they may cater to the needs of men in the armed forces.

To Britain, the Canadian Red Cross has sent 36 mobile kitchen units to service fire fighters.

Information about relatives and friends who are missing, wounded or prisoners of war has been sought by the Enquiry Bureau in Canada and Great Britain, which has lessened the shock of war to many an anxious person.

Aid in goods and services have been made to Russia, China, the Fighting French, Greeks, Poles, Belgians, Czechs and Yugoslavs. Disaster relief organization is maintained at seaboard and other vulnerable spots, by having vast quantities of hospital supplies and clothing on hand in case of sudden need. Grants have been made of sums of money for the carrying on of classes in home nursing and first-aid so that many will be better equipped to deal with sickness in times of epidemic and to make up for the shortage of doctors and nurses for the care and treatment of civilians.

This year will see a higher mounting of our war effort. The need for services such as the Red Cross brings will be greater than ever. It stands as your and my representative in places where heavy demands are made upon it. It needs our help and support as never before.

Asking For New Flour

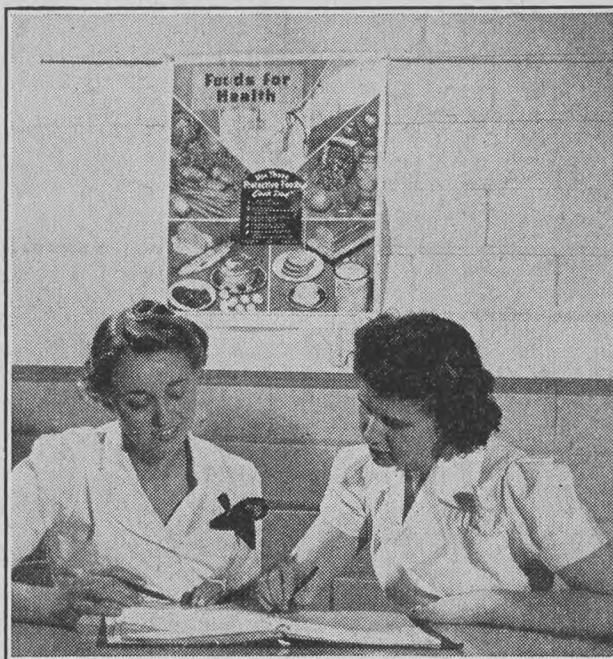
THE information that three-quarters of all flour in the United States is now enriched and that consumers should benefit greatly from the enrichment program was given by Dr. Frank Gunderson, executive secretary, Food and Nutrition Board, National Research Council at a War Conference held in Pittsburgh, last October, by the American Dietetic Association.

During January of this year at a conference of writers and Home Economics teachers in Ottawa it was asked of officials representing our federal departments of government: "What is the proportion of Canada approved flour produced?" The answer given was: "The amount moving into consumption is about seven per cent of the total. There is a small amount of graham flour. The remainder is ordinary white flour."

It will be recalled that in the United States a practice of adding synthetic vitamin B to white flour milled has been adopted. Whereas in Canada a process of milling a white flour, with a high propor-

The appeal of the Red Cross--evidences of interest in fields of nutrition

By AMY J. ROE



Women are daily finding more interest in nutrition studies.

tion of the natural element of vitamin B left in, has been developed and given the name "Canada approved flour." It may be milled by any company using that process and bread made from it may be labelled Vitamin B Bread. It is slightly cream in color and produces a bread which in texture and color can scarcely be told from that made from ordinary white flour.

It is difficult to understand why the Canadian housewives who make their own bread have remained so indifferent to efforts made to secure a flour for them that contains vitamin B, or thiamin which is a factor in nerve tone of the body and which aids in the balance of starch and thiamin which yields the greatest energy returns. An imbalance of starch and thiamin results in digestive disturbances, and a tired listless feeling that makes life a burden.

Meanwhile there have been evidences of interest in both Great Britain and the United States in the qualities and use made of our vitamin B flour. Institutions and bakeries are showing interest. One large baker in Ottawa has just made the statement that unlike other breads he has tried to promote but which have gradually receded in public favor, vitamin B white bread "seems to be steadily growing in popularity even to the point where the use of any flour other than vitamin B white flour seems hardly justified."

Some of the reasons why the flour is not used more widely in this country are: It has not been available at all market points. It has not been put up in convenient sized packages. Some of the merchants, who should be handling it are quite unfamiliar with its qualities, some even confuse it with wheat germ. Not a sufficiently large number of women, who make their own bread, insist on having it. It has lacked adequate and widespread advertising.

In the West it has been fairly easy to secure the flour. In eastern Canada, for some unknown reason, it is hard to procure and can be bought only in 100-pound sacks. The Ontario Women's Institutes recently passed a resolution endorsing the principle of providing more vitamin B through flour milling processes and expressed regret that it was not readily available. They asked that it be made available in convenient-sized packages to consumers to use in their homes.

Appreciating the need for more vitamin B in the diet and the provision of it in the natural form through special milled flour, the woman in the home can do her part by asking for the flour. If her merchant does not already handle it she can insist that it be ordered. Constant demand will serve to make the flour better known and will make for its widespread use.

Goes To New Post

A NEW and significant figure working on, or in close consultation with, boards dealing in food requirements, of many of the leading nations of the world today, is the consultant nutritionist. It is her task to help interpret basic standards of nutrition in terms

of food produced for home consumption and export, or which must be imported to maintain the health and well-being of the people. It is her job to estimate food in terms of vital elements; proteins, minerals, vitamins, fats and sugar rather than in terms of tons, bushels and gallons.

It was announced, late in January that Miss Anna Speers, formerly Director of Requirements and Nutritionist to Foods Administration of Canada, has taken up a new post at Washington, as assistant to the representative of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board in the American capital. It will be recalled that since 1942, the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada have pooled and shared in essential supplies available for distribution. A large part of the administration work of that pool is handled in Washington, as are plans already on foot by the United Nations for the feeding of the peoples of the devastated countries, when peace comes.

We have good reason for pride that a young well-trained Canadian woman will have some part to play in the international effort to apportion, control and distribute vital food supplies. Anna Speers is a graduate in Home Economics of the University of Manitoba, where she took her M.A. in the Economics of Consumption. She also did graduate study at the London School of Economics in England. After a period of out-patient work in a Winnipeg hospital, she became supervisor of homemaking schools under the Dominion-provincial Youth Training Plan in Manitoba, which post she held until joining the Foods Administration.

Ration Book Week

At the end of this month the new ration books will be ready for distribution. Watch for local announcements, particularly for the exact time and place in your locality. From March 26 to April 1, inclusive, ration book No. 4 will be available upon receipt of the card in the back of ration book No. 3, which must be signed and address and municipal district filled in. Details concerning the filling in of that card are important. Any mistakes made may cause considerable trouble later on. By means of press and radio explicit directions will be furnished.

Take good care of ration book No. 3. Do not destroy it when you get the new one. It contains the blue F coupons which you will need to exchange for canning sugar during 1944. Coupons 1 and 2 entitle you to five pounds each of sugar for canning and do not become valid until June. Guard your old and new ration books most carefully.

What Did You Do Today?

By LIEUT. DEAN SHATLAIN

What did you today, my friend,
From morning until night?
How many times did you complain
That rationing is too tight?
When are you going to start to do
All the things you say?
A soldier would like to know, my friend,
What did you do today?

We met the enemy today,
And took the town by storm.
Happy reading it will make
For you tomorrow morn.
You will read with satisfaction
The brief communique
We fought, but are you fighting?
What did you do today?

My gunner died in my arms today;
I feel his warm blood yet
Your neighbor's dying boy gave out
A scream I can't forget.
On my right a tank was hit,
A flash and then a fire;
The stench of burning flesh
Still rises from the pyre.

What did you do, my friend, today
To help us with the task?
Did you work harder and longer for less,
Or is that too much to ask?
What right have I to ask you this—
You probably will say.
Maybe now you'll understand . . .
You see, I died today.

(This poem written by a Tank Commander, on a battlefield in Africa was forwarded by a friend to The Globe and Mail, Toronto, with the following comment: "Lieut. Shatlain amputated his own foot with a jackknife, and thought he was dying when he wrote this poem. He was rescued after two hours' hiding and now is in hospital in England.")

Clothes for the Job

Points on choice of materials and styles for garments
for service on the home front

by

MARJORIE J. GUILFORD

3431

work. For doing the messier jobs about the kitchen, a cover-up apron that keeps the worst of the soil from your dress is helpful.

Work-a-day clothes should be roomy and comfortable, so that

To be sturdy enough to stand the hard wear they receive, slacks, overalls and housedresses should be of good firm material and well-made, with strong seams. There is no better way of ensuring this than by making them yourself. Select a closely woven, firm fabric, preferably of cotton so

(For style description see page 61)

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WHEN there is work to be done in the kitchen, in the garden, round the barn, or in the field, the right clothes for the job make a real difference. You will look better, feel better and do the work more efficiently if suitably dressed. Good sturdy slacks or overalls are practical garb for most outdoor work and can be worn with plain shirtwaist blouses, or on cooler days with a jacket. Fluttery skirts are apt to be dangerous in working about machinery. In the kitchen however, a fresh crisp housedress not only looks better, but it is cooler to wear in hot weather. Femininity shouldn't be done away with altogether, even though we are willing to fill in the gap by doing some of the outdoors

they allow for freedom of movement and don't pull or bind in any way. Those little irritations can soon put an edge to your temper. On the other hand, don't have the clothes so clumsy and bulky that they will hamper your activity. When working with machinery particularly, the plainer the garments and the fewer pockets and other fussy details there are, the less chance there is for an accident. These bits and pieces are so easily caught in levers and wheels. One or two roomy pockets should be sufficient, set-in ones being safer than patch pockets.

that it will require no special treatment in washing and ironing. If possible, test the material before purchase to make sure that there will be no slippage of yarns at points of strain, such as at the back of the shoulders. Remember that, in outdoor work your movements are going to be more vigorous and sweeping than otherwise, and clothes must be able to meet the stress and strain put on them. Double seams such as French, felled, or welt seams are a worthwhile precaution. Double thickness of material at points of heavy wear, and under buttons and buttonholes will prolong the life of the garment.

Suitable materials for overalls or slacks are drill, denim, cotton gabardine,



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or alpine cloth, which may be a mixture of rayon and wool, or all rayon. Sometimes heavy striped shirting material is available and is satisfactory

and durable for this use. Whenever possible, the material should be pre-shrunk, so that you can be sure of good fit throughout the life of the garment. Blouses, housedresses and aprons may be made of cotton print, broadcloth, gingham, chambray or seersucker. The latter is especially convenient, in that it requires little or no ironing. Your choice of material will, of course, depend to a large extent on what is available. If you buy the best quality you can afford, it will repay you in durability and wear.

Dark colors are more serviceable and less of a headache on washday. House dresses and aprons that open out flat for ironing are a boon. The housedress illustrated is a good example. Save frills and ruchings for dress-up clothes. They soon become limp and bedraggled looking and are fussy to iron. Plain bias

Turn to page 61

2755

Wash Day Bottlenecks

Some of the things that slow up laundry operations

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

YOU don't need to go into industry to find bottlenecks — there are plenty around the house to slow up and complicate things especially on washday. First on the list is the water supply. Few people outside of cities have, right at hand, all the water they could use. Even with hundreds of dugouts strung across the prairies, tons of water still have to be pumped up and carried into the house.

From years of experience, I know what a blessing it is to have water piped into the house and value it above rubies. No other labor-saver means so much to the farm family, and don't let anyone tell you that it benefits the women only. Men are enthusiastic once they have water on tap.

By attaching a hose to the tap, I am able to fill the washer, tubs and boiler without lifting any water; and when through with the washing, put the hose on to the washer to drain off the waste water. Think of the toil this does away with, especially over a long period of years.

If anyone needs convincing, just weigh a pail of water and estimate the number of times it is lifted while bringing in and taking out water. In the course of a lifetime most women lift tons of water. Promise yourself to instal some sort of waterworks before another year goes by. Write to your provincial extension service for plans.

Hard water is another complication because it is harsh, hard to use, hard on everything and must be specially treated before it can begin to clean clothes. Originally it may have been soft, but in travelling through the ground or in standing in the dugout or cistern, it has picked up minerals. Try to wash with it and the soap curdles. These particles attach themselves to the meshes of the fabrics, giving them an all-over grey cast. Worse still, they eventually may cause the material to fray and wear out.

The best way to get rid of the minerals is to treat the water with washing soda, borax or ammonia. As hardness varies widely, you will have to experiment for yourself. Dissolve the softener first; never put it straight into the washer because undissolved crystals will eat holes in fabrics. Make up a strong solution and keep it in a well-corked bottle out of reach of children.

To Soften Water

Measure from the bottle exactly. Too little softener will fail to do a good job; too much will harm the fabrics and roughen your hands. Estimate the quantity of water in the washer or tub. For each 10 gallons try the following:

Really soft water (snow or rain) — none at all.

Fairly soft water—one to two tablespoons. Moderately soft water—three to four tablespoons. Very hard water—five to seven tablespoons.

Stir the water and allow time for the chemical to act upon the minerals. This takes about five minutes for a mild softener and 10 minutes for washing soda. Remove the scum and if the water seems soft enough write down how much it took to break the hardness so you will not need to figure it out next time.

Now for the soap. To do a proper job add enough flakes or bar soap cut up to make a jelly, to form a lasting suds two inches deep. Measure the soap as carefully as you did the softener, so there will be no waste. Do not economize by using poor soaps, or you will lose out eventually.

From time to time during the washing you will need to add more soap because suds die down and wear out. Unless a good lather is maintained there is danger of scummy curds appearing, especi-

ally if fresh water is put in the machine or if very dirty articles are being washed.

Softening rinse water is also important, in order to prevent particles of soap from curdling. Use the same proportion of chemical as for the machine. Much depends, of course, on the wringing. When properly done the rollers press out most of the soapy wash-water, but if the clothes are carelessly fed in, or if the pressure on the wringer is loose or uneven, the rinse soon becomes soapy. All these points have a direct influence upon the whiteness of the wash.

Hot Rinse Does the Trick

Here again a water-system is a grand help. Hot rinses are much more efficient than cold, as they remove more soap and leave the clothes a better color. If you have a water-front in the range attached to a hot water tank you can always be sure of hot rinses.

Another rinsing aid that I would hate to be without is a cone-shaped metal plunger with a wooden handle. This simple tool pulls the clean, hot rinse through and through the fabrics far more thoroughly than is possible by hand. Result: whiter clothes with less effort.

But let's take things in order, and round up the clothes to be put into the softened water. Every person has her own pet way of sorting, the main idea being to deal with the cleanest things first, slightly soiled articles next, after that aprons, dresses, play suits and slacks, then the men's work clothes. You can save energy by sorting on a large table instead of on the floor where the clothes may pick up more dirt.

Be sure to shake dusty garments outdoors to get rid of loose dirt. This keeps the wash-water cleaner. I carry a whisk in my pocket for removing rolls of fluff that accumulate in heavy underwear. Empty all pockets and with the whisk remove any dust that has collected. If this is forgotten, an ugly grey line at the base of each pocket will spoil the look of the freshly ironed article.

Garments that have become over-soiled add greatly to the work of wash-day. If there were no limit to the changes of clothing, or to the amount of water and soap, laundering would be simple—things would never really get dirty and would be in and out of the washer in no time. But most of us have to wrestle with grimy work clothes, play-suits that are more than dirty and stubborn streaks on collars and cuffs.

Dirt is Destructive

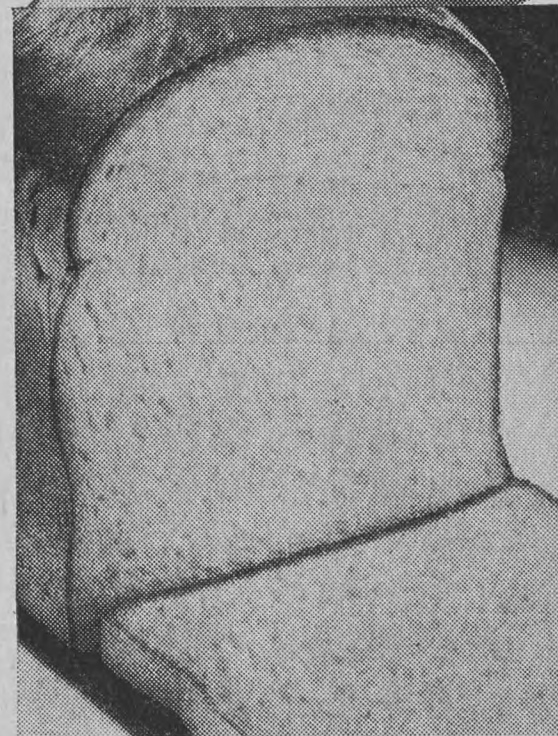
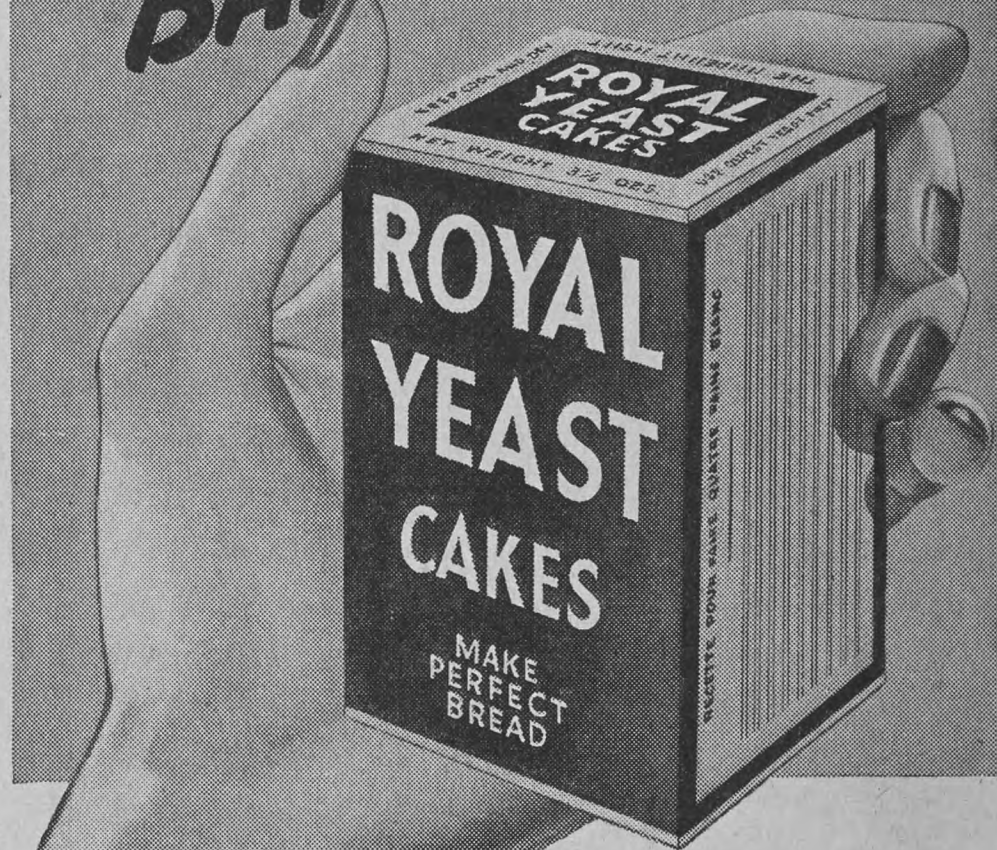
Some types of dirt have a definitely destructive action on fabrics. Perspiration for instance, eventually rots certain fibres so should not be left in contact with them for any length of time. Garments next to the skin take up body moisture which holds loose dirt and dust. The longer these are worn, the more accumulates and the greater the chemical action on the fibres.

Stains also complicate laundering. Many are no trouble to remove when fresh, but become permanent if the article is put straight into hot soapy water. Do not leave them until the last minute to remove.

Then there are the pesky materials that shed dye. I make it a rule to buy only those guaranteed to be tub-fast, and even then I soak anything new in cold water as a safety measure. If the color runs, I isolate the article and wash it separately.

It used to be the custom to soak unreliable dyes in salt or vinegar, but tests have proved the treatment is useless and therefore sheer waste of time, materials and energy.

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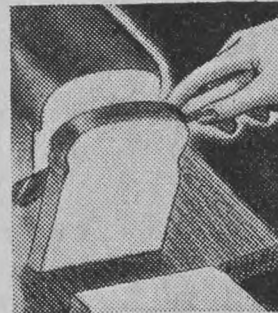
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Yes, babies have felt the impact of war just like the rest of us. Their big trouble has been the diaper shortage. It's been difficult for them and their Mothers, because our looms were busy making hundreds of vital military items. But we're beginning to switch gradually back to some civilian production, and diaper cloth is high on our list of urgently needed goods.

No, the stores will not be bulging with diapers next week—that won't happen till the war's all over. And you have to remember that as we produce more there will likely be a let-up in importations.

The general supply picture will only change slightly. But more of those long-time favourite Canadian-made goods will be available.

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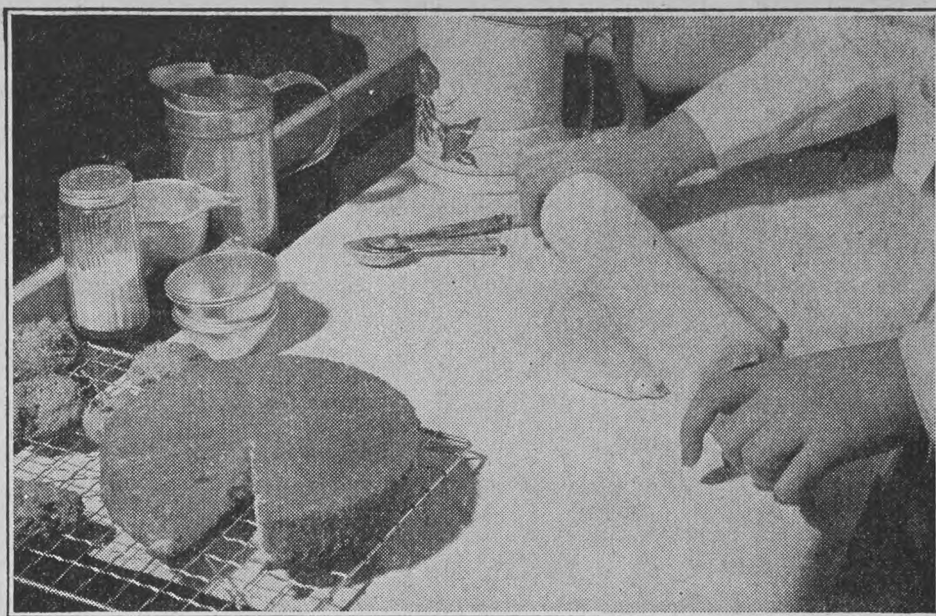
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[W.I.B. Photo.]
Plain cake, simple cookies, pie in the making will result in good family fare.

Today's Baking

Calls for simpler foods and more care in selection

By SARA BOREHAM

BAKING day has undergone a mild revolution. We no longer settle down to a session of making three or four kinds of cookies, plus a couple of cakes and some muffins or nut bread, all at one time. But despite shortages and rationing, housewives still are able to turn out delicious oven products to grace the table for family meals as well as company snacks.

It takes planning and it takes ingenuity, but the challenge has been accepted and many of the difficulties overcome. If one of the ingredients called for is unobtainable something else is substituted, or we turn to a more simple recipe. Cooks who never used any fat other than butter are finding that substitute fats—lard, blended shortening, clarified drippings or chicken fat—can be used to turn out products that are most satisfactory. The sugar in many recipes can be reduced in quantity without spoiling the result—sometimes it is an improvement. Cakes are found to be quite acceptable without icing. Some recipes have simple crumb toppings that are put on before or just after baking with delicious effect. A light sifting of icing sugar on a light cake dresses it up to a festive appearance. Novelty breads can often be used in place of cake to accompany a fruit dessert, or a cup of tea. Nearly always these take little sugar or shortening, but are delicious and different.

Quick Chocolate Cake

$\frac{3}{4}$ c. white sugar
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. cake flour
1 tsp. baking soda
Pinch of salt
Grated rind of one orange

2 T. butter melted with
2 squares chocolate
1 egg yolk or 1 whole egg

Sift flour and baking soda. Place in a bowl with sugar and salt. Add orange rind, butter and chocolate. Put egg in measuring cup and fill cup with milk. Add to other ingredients and beat for three minutes. Bake in oven at 350 degrees Fahr. for 45 minutes.

Sugary Apple Muffins

$2\frac{1}{4}$ c. sifted cake or pastry flour
 $3\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. baking powder
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. salt
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. nutmeg
4 T. shortening

$\frac{1}{2}$ c. plus 2 T. granulated sugar
1 egg, beaten
1 c. milk
1 c. finely chopped pared and cored apples

Sift flour with baking powder, salt, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg. Cream shortening and add $\frac{1}{2}$ c. sugar. Stir in egg, then flour mixture, alternately with milk. Fold in apples, then fill greased muffin pans almost full. Sprinkle with remaining 2 tablespoons sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon, and $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon nutmeg mixed. Bake in hot oven (425 degrees Fahr.) 20 to 25 minutes. Makes 20 small muffins.

Sugarless Cookies

1 c. shortening
1 package sweetened pudding powder
1 egg
1 c. oatmeal

1 c. flour
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. baking soda
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp cream of tartar
 $\frac{1}{4}$ tsp. salt

Cream shortening and pudding powder. Add egg and dry ingredients. Make into balls and flatten with a fork. Bake on greased cookie sheet until lightly browned.

Applesauce Cake

$\frac{1}{4}$ c. shortening
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. sugar
2 tsp. baking powder
 $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. apple sauce, unsweetened

2 c. flour
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{8}$ tsp. salt
1 c. raisins

Cream shortening, add sugar, salt and apple sauce. Sift flour, cinnamon and baking powder. Add to apple sauce mixture. Mix well. Add raisins. Turn into a greased loaf pan. Bake 40 minutes at 275 degrees Fahr.

Orange Bread

1 cake compressed yeast
 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lukewarm water
1 egg
2 T. butter
1 tsp. salt

2 T. sugar
2 T. grated orange rind
 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. orange juice
3 c. flour
1 c. raisins

Dissolve yeast cake in lukewarm water. Add well beaten egg, fat which has been melted and cooled to lukewarm, salt, sugar, grated rind and orange juice, blending each ingredient as it is added. Stir in flour gradually, using enough to make a stiff dough. If raisins are used have them washed, thoroughly drained and mixed with a portion of the flour. Stir into bread mixture. Cover and let rise until doubled in bulk. Remove to floured board. Shape into a loaf. Place in a greased pan. Let rise again. Bake in a hot oven, 450 degrees Fahr. ten minutes, then reduce heat to 375 degrees and bake 40 minutes longer.

Cheese Bread

1 c. milk
2 T. sugar
1 tsp. salt
1 T. butter

1 yeast cake
2 to 3 c. bread flour
 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. grated cheese

Scald milk. Turn into mixing bowl with sugar, salt and fat. Cool to lukewarm. Blend in crumbled yeast cake. Add one cup flour, stirring it in gradually. Add cheese and enough flour to make a stiff dough. Remove to a lightly floured bread board and knead until smooth. Return to greased bowl and let rise until almost doubled in bulk. Remove from bowl, shape into a loaf, place in a well-greased pan and cover again. Let rise again. Bake in a hot oven 425 degrees Fahr. for the first 10 minutes, then reduce heat to 350 degrees and continue baking for about 40 minutes longer, until bread shrinks from sides of the pan and has a nice brown crust. Remove to a rack to cool, brush over with cream or with evaporated milk to glaze.

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You'll need a syrup. Make it by stirring 2 cups of granulated sugar and one cup of water a few moments, until dissolved. No cooking needed. Or you can use corn syrup or liquid honey, instead of sugar syrup.

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AMPOLLINA DYE AND LAVIT HAND CLEANER

For a Light Supper

Serve protein-rich, meatless dishes

WHEN the big meal of the day is served at noon, a supper dish that is light and simple is often in order. It should, of course, hold up its end of the daily food needs, supplying the protein that would ordinarily be in the form of meat, as cheese, eggs or milk. Supplemented by a vegetable, raw and crisp if possible, this makes a nutritious well-balanced meal.

Cheese Souffle

4 T. butter	Dash of cayenne
4 T. flour	½ lb. sharp cheese, grated
1½ c. hot milk	6 eggs, separated
1 tsp. salt	

Melt butter, add flour and blend. Add milk and cook until thickened, stirring constantly. Add seasonings and cheese; heat until cheese is melted. Add beaten egg yolks. Cool. Pour into stiffly beaten egg whites and mix well. Bake in 2-quart baking dish in oven at 300 degrees Fahr. for about 1¼ hours. Serves 6.

Cheese Ring with Vegetables

1 c. milk	1 c. cheese, diced
1 c. soft bread crumbs	1 T. minced parsley
1 egg	1 tsp. minced onion
1½ c. cooked macaroni	3 T. melted butter
	Salt and pepper

Scald milk, add to bread, add well-beaten egg and other ingredients. Pour into greased ring mold and oven poach in moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) for about 50 minutes. Turn out on hot platter. Pour filling in centre and garnish with parsley.

Filling

2 c. cooked vegetable such as 1 c. cooked peas and 1 c. cooked carrots	1 c. medium white sauce
	Salt and pepper

Corn Pudding

2 T. fat	2 c. corn pulp
2 T. flour	1 egg
1½ c. milk	1 T. Worcestershire sauce
1 tsp. salt	Buttered crumbs
¼ tsp. mustard	
Paprika	

Make a sauce of fat, flour, milk and seasonings. Add corn, egg beaten slightly and Worcestershire sauce. Pour into a baking dish, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahr.) 15 to 30 minutes.

Tomato and Macaroni Casserole

1 c. macaroni	3 T. butter
2 c. tomato	3 T. flour
1 T. finely chopped onion	1 tsp. salt
	Pepper to taste

Cook macaroni until tender and drain. Cook onion in butter, add flour, salt and pepper. Cook one minute. Add tomatoes to the flour mixture and cook until thickened. Add macaroni and pour into baking dish. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake until nicely browned.

Curried Eggs

6 hard cooked eggs	½ tsp. pepper
2 T. fat	1 c. milk
2 T. flour	¼ tsp. salt
½ tsp. curry powder	

Melt the fat, add to it the flour and seasonings. Cook the mixture until it bubbles well throughout, and then remove it from the heat. Add the milk gradually and stir until it is smooth. Cook the mixture slowly until it thickens, then boil it for about one minute. Heat the eggs in the sauce. Serves 6.

Fluffy Eggs

6 slices of toast	½ tsp. salt
Butter	½ tsp. pepper
1 c. grated cheese	Paprika
6 eggs	12-18 strips bacon

Spread toast with butter and part of grated cheese. Separate eggs, place whites in mixing bowl and leave each separate yolk in shell until needed. Season whites and beat until stiff and fluffy. Heap on to toast and make a dent in centre of each. Slip yolk into centre of white, season and sprinkle generously with cheese. Bake at 350 degrees Fahr. until cheese is browned and eggs are set. Garnish with paprika, serve with bacon. Serves 6.—M.J.G.

Biscuits that melt in your mouth... WITHOUT BUTTER

Don't like biscuits without butter? Try these! Magic's keyed-to-the-times Molasses Biscuits call for no butter inside or out. So luscious, flavor-rich and moist—your family will never think of buttering them!

And don't knock wood when you pop them into the oven, either—because Magic guarantees sure-fire

baking success. Three generations of Canadian Home makers have found that baked dishes made with dependable Magic just can't help having finer, lighter texture—delicious flavor.

Magic costs less than 1¢ per average baking. Get Magic today—and have delicious homemade biscuits tonight.

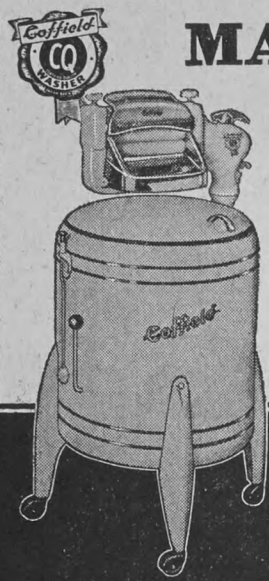
MAGIC MOLASSES BISCUITS

2 cups sifted flour	½ cup chopped nuts, any kind
4 tspns. Magic Baking Powder	4 tbsps. shortening
½ tspn. salt	2/3 cup milk (about)
2 tbsps. sugar	1 cup molasses
	¼ cup water

Mix, sift first four ingredients. Cut in shortening until mixed. Slowly add milk to make soft dough. Roll ½-inch thick on lightly floured board; sprinkle with ¼ cup nuts. Roll as for jelly roll. Cut in 1-inch slices. Mix molasses and water and pour into well-greased layer cake pan. Sprinkle with remaining nuts. Place biscuits on top, cut side down. Bake in hot oven (425°F.) about 35 minutes. Turn out immediately. Makes 10.



MADE IN CANADA



MAKING HISTORY

Soon, we hope, the day of Victory will arrive and the war will be relegated to the History Books.

Right now Coffield is still making "tools to finish the job"—Coffield is now also turning out a very limited quantity of Coffield "Certified Quality" Washing machines that have made history for "Carefree Performance" for more than a quarter of a century.

If you must have a new Washing Machine see your "Certified" Coffield dealer today. He will put you on his priority list—and make temporary repairs to your present washer until your new Coffield is available.

THE COFFIELD WASHER CO. LTD.
Hamilton - Canada

Coffield ("CERTIFIED"
QUALITY)
WASHING MACHINES

"Regular" again after 2 weeks!

"I sure am happy to be able to give up all those pills and medicines for my constipation. They were mighty unpleasant. And expensive, too! I found, once I started eating KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN that I was soon "regular" again. I am most certainly pleased with the real relief it gives, believe me!"



Yes, KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN can really work wonders in cases of constipation due to lack of dietary "bulk"! It gets at, and helps correct the cause, by supplying the "bulk-forming" material needed for easy, natural elimination! Try eating a serving daily, with milk, or sprinkled over other cereals! Or, eat several ALL-BRAN muffins daily. Drink plenty of water! See if you, too, don't find welcome relief! Get KELLOGG'S ALL-BRAN at your grocer's today — in 2 convenient sizes.

ONE CAN OF **OLD DUTCH**
CLEANS YOUR SINK

69 MORE TIMES

THAN ANY OTHER LEADING CLEANSER
BY ACTUAL TEST!*



***HERE ARE THE RESULTS!**

SCIENTIFICALLY CHECKED TESTS

Old Dutch Cleaned . . .

69 more sinks than Cleanser A	110 more sinks than Cleanser E
93 " " " " B	114 " " " " F
101 " " " " C	117 " " " " G
105 " " " " D	156 " " " " H

The cleansers identified above by letters, along with Old Dutch Cleanser, account for over 90% of all the cleansers sold in the United States and Canada.

It's what you get . . . not how much you pay . . . that spells real economy. That's why more women use Old Dutch than any other cleanser!

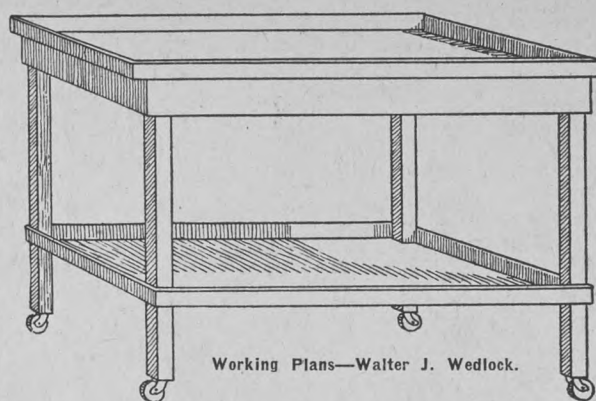


MADE IN CANADA

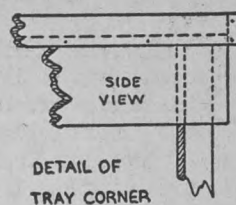
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Favorite Step Savers

Which may be made by the handy carpenter in the home



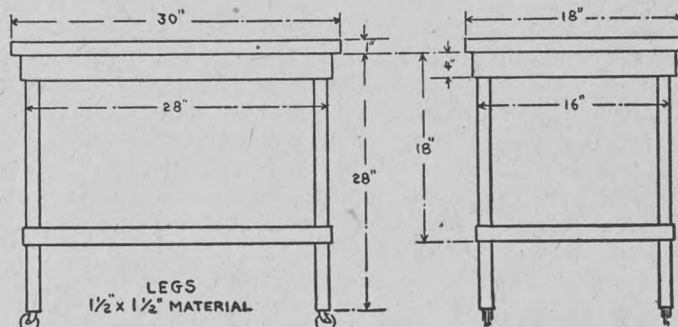
Working Plans—Walter J. Wedlock.



DETAIL OF TRAY CORNER



PLAN



LEGS
1 1/2 x 1 1/2" MATERIAL

SHELF
1/2" THICK

IN many homes the work centres such as stove, cupboards, sinks, food storage shelves and table are not arranged in convenient relation to one another. Perhaps it is not possible to alter that fault. It causes many extra steps in the course of a day's work, undue fatigue and some loss of time.

Headwork can save footwork. Sometimes rebellious feet can force the issue and make us take shortcuts, about which we would not otherwise bother. If the housewife would stop and count the unnecessary steps she takes in a week, month or year, she would be surprised at the miles of walking that might have been saved. These silent helpers will be appreciated now that it is practically impossible to secure domestic help.

A service wagon or wheel tray will help to cut down kitchen travel. It is particularly useful for carrying, in one or two loads, all the dishes, cutlery and food from the cupboards and stove to the dining table, and for carting the dishes from the dining room after the meal is over. It saves lifting of heavy trays. By putting the second course for a meal on the tray, the housewife can save herself the inconvenience and effort of rising from the table to bring it in. So too she can stack the used dishes from the first course on the table and save extra steps. In the kitchen it can be put to many uses; carrying dishes to and from the sink, as an extra table, to hold sealers when working at canning job at the stove, to carry loads of articles to and from the basement door when things are going in or coming out of storage. If you have not used one it may take a little time to accustom yourself to all the uses to which it may be put. Once used, you will wonder how you managed to get along without it.

Use pine or fir to make either service wagon or step stool. A better job could of course be done with harder wood such as birch, but the carpenter with a limited experience

in making home furnishings may prefer to work with softer woods. Be sure that the wood is thoroughly dry and well seasoned before making the article so that it will not warp. Lumber on the market is apt to be on the green side. Leave the materials for a fortnight behind the stove before starting the job.

Use sharp tools. They make for a much better finished article.

Set castors in each leg of wagon, with a bit the size needed to make the hole. Rubber-tired wheels make for ease in operation and less noise but are not essential. In preparation for finishing, sink all nail holes below the surface and fill the holes with plastic wood. Sand well with sandpaper, No. 1 and then No. 0, before applying finish. Clean the surface thoroughly before applying finish.

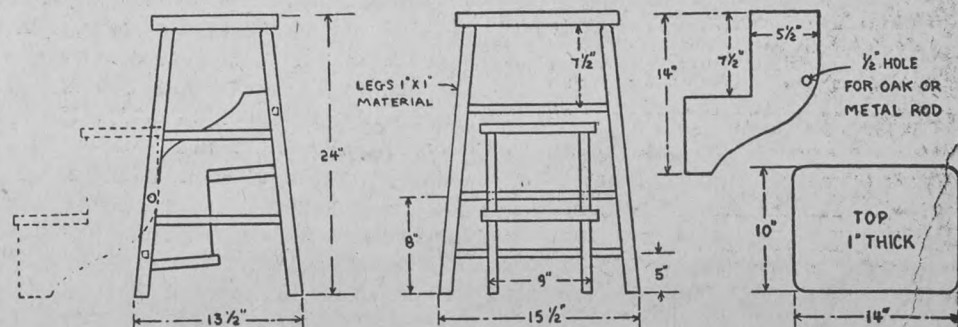
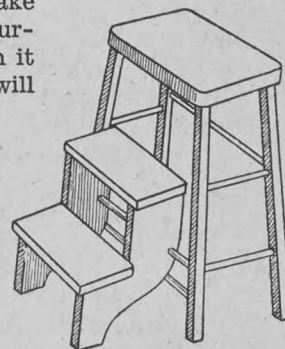
The work surfaces, the top and the under tray may be covered with linoleum or felt-back floor covering, the material being cemented to the wood and weighted down to dry, and the edges protected by moulding. Lay the linoleum before adding the frame. If the frame is made of two thin pieces of wood glued together, the inner piece is left a little shorter to allow an overlap.

Finish with two coats of enamel over ground base of paint; or varnish or oil.

Sitting down to tasks, whenever possible, will decrease fatigue at the end of a day for the busy household worker. The step stool provides a seat of good height for the worker employed at tasks at sink, table or ironing board. The steps when folded up will not hinder movement. Build it of sturdy materials but do not let it be too heavy to be moved easily. A rubber tread glued on the feet

would give added protection against possible slipping on highly finished floors when it is being used as a ladder.

With the steps let down it makes a convenient ladder to use to reach some high shelf, adjust a window shade, wash windows or hang curtains. It will do away with the hazard of a nasty tumble which often happens when a chair or box is used.



On Right Sleeping

The quality of sleep is important—some small factors in undisturbed rest

By LORETTA MILLER

SLEEP is the medium by which the mechanism of the body renews itself. Sleep refreshes weary nerves and muscles, brightens dull, tired eyes, straightens burdened shoulders and puts youthful buoyancy in one's step.

How did you sleep last night? It isn't so much the amount of sleep you had as it is the quality. Four or five hours of sound, restful, unbroken sleep will do more to chase fatigue than will eight or ten hours of restless slumber. Keep this in mind the next time you start tossing and turning in your bed. Remember that lying quietly and comfortably, even though you cannot sleep, will prove as restful as sleeping—providing you do not worry about lying awake.

See that all the odds and ends of little chores which should be done before going to bed are actually done. If a collar or frock you are going to wear tomorrow needs pressing, don't wait until the morning, but attend to it at night so you won't worry about having to do it.

Don't let thoughts of the next day's problems keep you awake tonight. When you put your head on your pillow close your eyes and try to blank out every unhappy thought in so far as this is possible. Try, as best you can, to cultivate a sunny outlook. These are trying days for all of us, and it isn't always as simple as it sounds, but I do know that we all worry far too much about things that never really happen.

Preparing for bed so that you'll look your best tomorrow will help make your sleep pleasant. Make certain that your skin is well cleansed, by whichever method is best for your complexion, and that all makeup has been removed. Brush your hair and arrange it so that your coiffure will look well tomorrow. If you have a professionally set hairdo, pin each curl and wave in place and adjust a net sleeping cap over your head. Nightly care will make any hairdo last longer so that you'll save both time and money by your less frequent visits to your hairdresser. Or, you'll save your own time if you generally shampoo and set your own hair.

AND now that we're all doing more than ever before, and our hands are busy doing work they may not be accustomed to, it's well to give them special care at night. Scrubbing the hands with a well-lathered brush, long after they have been scrubbed clean, is a vital part of every hand-care routine. This extra scrubbing serves as massage; aids in stimulating circulation to the fingertips, relaxes tired, tense muscles, helps smooth baggy skin over the knuckles, softens rough hands and, in general, does much to make or keep the hands young and lovely.

After scrubbing the hands well, rinse off all soap and rub dry with a coarse-textured towel. Then massage on a goodly amount of hand lotion or cream. It isn't the amount of lotion or cream you use as much as it is the gentle massage that makes the hands smooth. If your hands are extremely rough and work-worn, make a liberal application of lotion or cream, massage well, then put on a goodly covering of the skin-smoothing agent before slipping on a pair of loose-fitting cotton gloves. The gloves will keep the corrective aid on the hands instead of letting it rub off on the bedclothes. Follow this routine every few nights if you want to put or keep your hands in good condition.

If your feet have been uncomfortable today and they're going to have work to do tomorrow, bathe them in a solution of warm water and Epsom salts. Use about two gallons of water and approximately one cup of the salts. Keep

your feet immersed in the bath for half an hour. Then friction a coarse towel over them to remove any hard skin which has been softened. If the skin around your heels or over the balls of your feet seems a little calloused, massage pure petroleum jelly over the slightly hardened skin. But if calloused skin is causing actual discomfort, by all means consult a specialist. Don't attempt to treat major foot problems at home, but do everything you can to prevent a minor foot ailment from getting serious. Repeat the foot bath and petroleum jelly massage every night if it is necessary to keep your feet comfortable.

When your nightly chores have been done and your clothes put in readiness for the next day, see that your sleeping clothes offer complete comfort; that your room is properly ventilated, and your bedclothes lightweight but warm. Too heavy covers will burden your slumbers, weighing down heavily so that you'll really feel more tired in the morning than you were when you retired.

Never, never draw the bed covers up over your face or head while sleeping. This prevents fresh air being taken into the lungs, making it necessary to breathe back the same air which has been exhaled. This lack of fresh air disturbs one's sleep and generally makes one feel and look worn out in the morning. Specialists agree that this is one of the first habits to overcome if one is to get the full benefit from sleep. Children who make tents of their bedclothes over their heads should be pinned securely and properly under their blankets, with their heads and arms exposed.

GUARD against everything that disturbs your sleep. If the earliest ray of light peeping into your room wakes you, tie a dark kerchief or a strip of soft, dark cloth over your eyes before going to sleep. Of course you can buy special eye-shades which are designed to shut out all light from sleeping eyes. These eye-shades are adjustable and can be made to fit around any size head.

If you can't prevent noises from disturbing your sleep you will do well to guard against them. The cleverly designed stopples that fit into the ears shut out all outside noise. These stopples are pink in color and seem to be made of special wax and cotton. When held in the warm hands for a few minutes, they become sufficiently soft so they can be placed in the ear and immediately conform to the shape of the ear. Night workers who find it difficult to sleep during the daytime because of street noises, will find these sleep-aids splendid.

One-third of your life is spent in bed and the quality of sleep you get during that time is very largely responsible for the way you spend the other two-thirds of your life. Are you getting the right amount of good sleep you require? Whether you need five hours or twice that amount is an individual matter. The point is one should get enough of the quality of sleep so that the morning will find you ready to get up. And if you want to wake without too many demands on your early morning, see that clothes are put in readiness and that your night-before beauty care assures you good looks and good grooming today.

A holiday away from home is a break in family routine, welcome at this season of the year. A short course at the university is a happy idea for the woman or girl who wishes a change. The Home Economics Short Course for Homemakers offered by the University of Manitoba, during the first week of May is designed to bring experienced homemakers up to date and to give timely suggestions to new homemakers.



KEEP 'EM HEALTHY
AND STRONG — FEED
THEM MORE AND
BETTER BREAD — MADE WITH

**Lallemand's
Yeast**

The rooster on each hermetically sealed package of Lallemand's Yeast is crowing about the way cooks everywhere say Lallemand's makes better bread. But try it for yourself! We have 2 FREE sample cakes together with our Recipe Leaflet, waiting for you. Write, giving your name and address, to the Lallemand Yeast Company, Winnipeg.

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6 CAKES IN EACH PACKAGE • • PURE, FULL STRENGTH

**I must look
for Good Value
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VITAMINS!**

● Read labels when you buy vitamin capsules or tablets. Note how many vitamin units there are in each tablet; and how many tablets you take each day.

ONE-A-DAY brand VITAMIN TABLETS offer you top value. They are rich in vitamin units — you take only one tablet per day.

TWO KINDS of Vitamin Tablets

ONE-A-DAY brand, Vitamin A and D Tablets, 30 tablets (1 month's supply) 45c. 90 tablets \$1.00; 180 tablets \$1.80.

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Your floor linoleum must last now! Johnson's Self-Polishing Glo-Coat

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Saves you time and work, too. No rubbing, no buffing. Just apply and let dry to a beautiful lustre in only 20 minutes!

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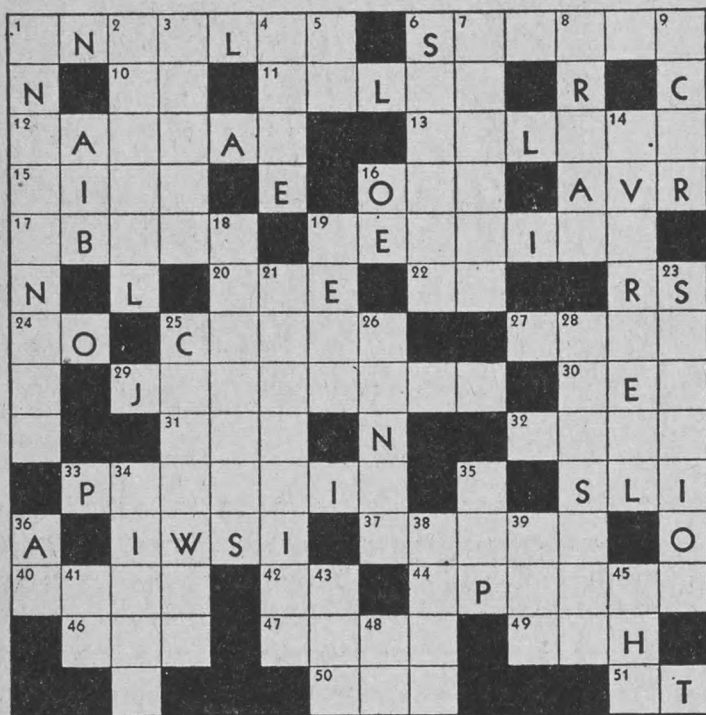
Always make sure your mail is properly addressed, and that you have signed your name and address to your letter or subscription order. Any omission will cause delay in filling your order.

COUNTRY GUIDE PUZZLE CORNER

All puzzles must be mailed by March 31, 1944. Prize winners will be notified by mail as soon as the contests are judged. Correct solutions and prize winners' names will be published in the May issue. Prizes will be awarded to the contestants who send in the correct or nearest correct solutions. In the event of ties, prizemoney will be divided equally among tying contestants. The judges' decision is final. No correspondence will be entered into regarding these contests.

Individuals who have won two prizes in these puzzles since January, 1942, will automatically be excluded from further prize lists.

SENIOR PUZZLE



To The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Canada.

I agree to abide by the judges' decision.

Name

P.O.

Box or R.R. No. Prov.
(Please print name and address)

☐ If prizemoney will be accepted in War Savings Stamps, check here.

PRIZES

1st—\$10 or \$20

2nd—\$5.00 or \$10

3rd—\$2.50 or \$5.00

4th—\$2.50 or \$5.00

Double Prizemoney if prize-winning solution is accompanied by a subscription

ACROSS

1, having no force or effect; 6, rubs free of dirt; 10, indefinite article; 11, pertaining to the sun; 12, kind of shoe consisting of a sole strapped to the foot; 13, seaport at Pacific end of Panama Canal; 15, alternate rising and falling of the surface of the ocean; 16, not young; 17, confuse or disconcert; 19, shortest line from one place to another; 20, hail! (Latin), as in " . . . Maria"; 22, South East (abbr.); 24, towards; 25, affection of the larynx accompanied by a hoarse cough, common to children; 27, place of shelter; 29, place or point of union; 30, meadow; 31, beverage; 32, substance used for flavoring; 33, capable of being molded, as clay; 37, vital organ of the body; 40, fish of the mackerel family, usually obtained in cans; 42, not off; 44, " . . . Way," great paved highway from Brundisium to Rome; 46, instrument used to unlock; 47, part of a pen (plural); 49, oh! (Gaelic); 50, fondle, as a dog; 51, in.

DOWN

1, immediately; 2, one who wilfully destroys anything beautiful; 3, mountain range in South America; 4, small island; 5, perform; 6, one of the most valued fur-bearing animals (plural); 7, bed or cot for a baby; 8, pertaining to the city; 9, mark left by a previous injury; 14, sell beyond means of delivery; 18, complete trappings of a horse; 19, beat (actual); 21, regular occupation or profession; 23, assigned post or sphere of duties; 25, kind of dress coat; 26, inflict slight bodily harm; 28, springy; 34, often used in making suits, overcoats, etc.; 35, sound made by knocking; 36, same as 51 across; 38, direction of sunrise; 39, Railroad Post Office (abbr.); 41, United Kingdom (abbr.); 43, to sever or remove by pinching or biting; 45, exclamation expressing triumph or surprise; 48, part of the verb "to be."

RULES—One solution will be accepted from each home. Two solutions will be accepted if entry is accompanied by a subscription (50c or \$1.00—your own or a friend's) to The Country Guide. The subscription **MUST** be paid for by the person who is to receive the subscription—subscriptions paid for by someone other than the recipient will be cancelled. When sending in a subscription with your entry please note the following details ON A SEPARATE SHEET OF PAPER and enclose it with your entry: Name, address, box or rural route number, amount enclosed. Non-subscribers' entries must be accompanied by a subscription to The Country Guide.

JUNIOR PUZZLE

ONLY BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE MAY HAVE A TRY AT THIS PUZZLE



PRIZES

First \$5.00

Second 3.00

Third 2.00

To The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

I agree to abide by the judges' decision.

Name

P.O.

Box or R.R. No. Prov. Age

☐ If prizemoney will be accepted in War Savings Stamps, check here.

ACROSS

1, cutting into pieces, as bread; 7, sound emitted from the human throat; 8, too; 10, medical preparation used for treating bruises, swellings, etc.; 12, prohibit; 13, savage; 16, young girl; 17, heaped, or heavily burdened; 20, remove outer or usual covering; 22, the (French); 24, four-legged animal; 26, principal river of the lower world (Greek Mythology); 28, young tree, shrub, herb, etc., ready for planting; 30, popular boxing term usually meaning "to knock out"; 31, literary composition.

DOWN

1, often done on the farm; 2, heavily or inertly; 3, seat; 4, short for "Nancy"; 5, spoken with flippant rapidity; 6, sound made by the wind; 9, instrument for weighing; 11, affirmative response; 13, term indicating robust health, as "he is . . ."; 14, device that holds things together (pl.); 15, organ of hearing; 18, deteriorate, or waste away; 19, trimly neat; 21, inquire; 23, tool used for felling trees; 25, indefinite article; 27, towards; 29, same as 22 across.

For prizewinners in January Issue see page 47

God's Partner

By DAISY COOK

"Seed time and harvest shall not fail."

Man with a weighted hoe

First scored the primal clay.

Conquerors come and go;

Plowman and plow shall stay!

Plowman and furrowed soil,

Symbol of harvests gone,

His is the basic toil

All our life rests upon!

Old is his craft as seed,

Old as the prairie sod,

New every spring his meed—

Partnership with his God!

War Baby

By Margaret Morton.

HE is seven months old, strong-bodied, fat and firm, with clear blue eyes and wisps of golden brown hair that stick out like Dagwood's.

When he wakes up in the mornings he croons to himself and rolls about in his bed, stuffing the corner of the sheet into his mouth at intervals. Bored at last, he peers through the bars and crows imperiously until his mother comes to take him up. As he lies naked waiting for his bath, he kicks up his feet, puts his toes into his mouth, and rolls around, gurgling and crowing, delighting in his freedom. In the water he splashes with gusto, grabs up the washcloth to suck, darts his hands after the soap which evades his grasp. Laughing, he looks up impishly at his mother, his wet hair plastered down like the villain's in a gay nineties' melodrama.

His bottle is brought and he lies with it propped up on his stomach, clasping it firmly in his fat paws and drawing lustily on the nipple. The bottle empties aside to play again with his feet which seem to be always up in the air bobbing within reach of his hands.

He has just learned to crawl. Lying on his stomach on the rug, he pushes himself forward little by little, reaching for his toys. He grasps a rattle, stares at it, puts it from one hand to the other, turns it about, bites it, finally casts it aside. Then he picks up a string of colored beads and handles them, pursing up his lips in intense concentration. Soon he goes back to the rattle again, looking at it all over once more as if he had never seen it before. Daily his little world grows wider; new objects merge into his consciousness, become familiar to sight and touch.

Every afternoon his mother takes him out-of-doors. On first sight of mitts and scarf and coat he goes wild with excitement. With his parka on and his fat face framed in white fur he looks like a little Eskimo. He bumps along in his carriage over the snow-packed sidewalks, sitting somewhat pompously, like an ancient lord in a sedan chair borne along by slaves. Nothing disturbs his calm superiority as he rides along.

He is a healthy baby, and is therefore happy. He has never been spoken to harshly, so he looks on the world in friendliness, and is trusting and innocent.

He has never seen his father. He doesn't know that his home life is abnormal, that, if things were right, there would be another, deeper voice speaking to him daily, and other hands to hold and caress him, bigger, stronger hands than his mother's, but gentle with the same gentleness. He doesn't know that across the sea this man whose eyes are his eyes gazes long at his picture, wondering if the little fellow really exists, and what it would be like to hold him.

He doesn't know that in the long evenings when he sleeps his mother eases her loneliness by writing letters to this father, chewing the tip of her pen trying to find adjectives which will tell how wonderful his son is, and how he develops day by day.

He doesn't know that elsewhere in the

world babies like himself cry piteously for food, grow emaciated from hunger and disease, and die, their bloated bodies, once stirring sweetly with life, horrible and tragic in death. He doesn't know of the children blown to bits by bombs in stricken streets.

He doesn't know that his father and mother and millions with them are grimly resolved that, no matter what the cost to themselves, the future world must be a better world for him, that he and his generation must have the chance to live decently and peacefully, to do the creative things that are within them.

He doesn't know these things, because for him as yet there is no past and no future. Just the lovely present with food and warmth to make him comfortable and light to play in and dark for sleep. So he is happy—just growing.

If It Is Wool

PROLONG the life of your woollen garments by keeping up their appearance. Brush coats and dresses thoroughly after each wearing. Hang garments on hangers as soon as you take them off. If you can, allow a garment to hang for a few days after one or two days of wear. The rest lets the wool spring back into place and will reduce the amount of pressing needed.

Knitted woollens should not be hung on hangers. They should be folded neatly and placed on a shelf or in a drawer.

Hang wool clothing out to sun and air occasionally. Sun kills moths as well as their eggs and larvae. Ordinary dry cleaning and washing in a neutral soap will also kill them.

To wash woollens successfully, it is important to use a mild soap and lukewarm water. Squeeze the suds through the garment carefully. Do not rub. The same temperature of water should be used for rinsing as for washing. Squeeze water out gently, but do not wring. Press excess moisture from small garments by wrapping them in a bath towel. Lay out flat on towel to dry.

After washing a sweater, adjust measurements to original size. Then take a piece of brown paper and wrap around the fingers, shiny side out. Brush damp sweater with gentle upward strokes. Pressing will not be necessary.

Never iron wool, always steam press it. You can do this with an ordinary iron and two pressing cloths, one of wool and the other of linen or firm cotton. Spread the wool pressing cloth over the material. Over this spread the second pressing cloth, which should be dampened with warm water. Press by setting the iron squarely on the top pressing cloth, lifting it and then setting it down again. Do not lean heavily on the iron, and do not have the iron hot enough to scorch the pressing cloth. After pressing a section of cloth, lift the pressing cloths and beat out the steam left in the wool with the palm of the hand. Never press the moisture completely out of the wool because this will make the material look too much pressed and lifeless. After pressing the garment, hang it up carefully to dry.

In storing winter clothes through the summer, be sure that they are clean and well aired. Then pack away carefully, protecting from moths with naphtha balls or flakes and plenty of newspaper.

To occupy children on a rainy day, bubble-blowing is ideal. They may spill a little water, but that can be more easily remedied than a bad temper. Their bubbles will be just as large and pretty and almost as varied as those of their elders, after they have learned not to blow too hard. Call their attention to the windows and people they have "caught" in their soap spheres. The little ones may not have much success at first but keep them trying till they make a bubble every time.—Julia Daeley.

CLOTHES FOR THE JOB

Continued from page 54

tape or banding of a contrasting color makes a good trimming, and is easy to iron.

For housedresses that are to be worn in the heat of summer, coolness is essential. Short loose sleeves give a feeling of airiness and freedom and roomy armholes prevent the garment

Tilt Top Pillbox

By ANNA DeBELLE



Design No. C-240.

We used navy blue carpet warp to make this pretty tilted-forward crochet hat. Cotton crochet or knitting cord is also suitable or you may use any material that will work to the same tension as ours. The top is plain single crochet, the balance popcorn stitch. It can be worn forward, as shown, or pushed 'way back on the head. The pattern is No. C-240, price 20 cents. This hat is equally pretty made of white string for later in the year. Address order to Needlework Dept., The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

wearing out before it should. Belts should not be too tight. If you are doubling up on outdoor and indoor work, keep a button-front or wrap-around frock handy to the back door, so that a quick change can be made when you come in, so as to be fresh and feminine at the meal table.

Good care will prolong the life of working clothes just as it does of other garments. Rips and tears are less trouble, and weaken the garment less if mended promptly than if allowed to go indefinitely. Some times a worn spot can be reinforced before it actually tears, thus making a neater job and a stronger mend. Buttons sewn on promptly are better than makeshifts which may start holes in the fabric. Torn buttonholes can be reinforced with a bit of the material on the under side.

Frequent laundering before dirt becomes grimed into the material is easier on the garment and on the person doing the washing. Soaping and soaking very soiled spots does away with the necessity for hard rubbing which is likely to decrease the durability of the material.

WHILE thinking of clothes give attention to your feet. Two things that can contribute immeasurably to weariness are half worn-out dress shoes, with run-down heels, used for working, and shoes worn without socks or stockings. Whatever else you neglect, whatever sort of work you are doing, do invest in a good-fitting, comfortable pair of sturdy, low-heeled shoes. They will pay dividends over and over in the conservation of energy. Wear something between

your feet and the leather of your shoes. If you don't, they will both wear out sooner. There is sure to be a certain amount of perspiration from the feet which will cause the leather to deteriorate more quickly. The harshness of the leather on tender skin will cause tired feet, and calluses in no time at all. The materials used in tanning the leather are sometimes injurious to the skin. You can get along nicely without stockings, we admit, but wear anklets, or the tiny footlets that have been so popular the last few years, since liquid stockings came into vogue.

Gloves? Well, perhaps they do seem clumsy. But have you really made an effort to get used to them? If you can manage them, except in very warm weather, perhaps, they will keep your hands from becoming too dreadfully workmanlike. They will protect you from cuts and abrasions which are painful and unsightly, besides being an invitation to infection. Gloves are especially important for garden work and for oiling or greasing machinery. For this latter job, keep a pair handy, even if you don't wear them all the time.

Your head needs some protection. Sun and wind are good for the hair in reasonable doses, but not all day, or everyday. Wear a cap, bandanna or hat, depending on your preference and the caprices of the weather man. Hot sun on the top of the head can be definitely dangerous, and may result in a serious case of sunstroke. Some people are more sensitive than others, but no one should expose herself unduly.

The job done by farm women and girls in these war years has been one of which to be proud. Not a glamorous job to be sure, but one that has helped immeasurably to boost production figures and keep them high. More power to you, and to your contributions to Victory!

Yardages and backviews.

No. 3431—Overall. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36, overall, requires 3½ yards 35-inch material; blouse, 1½ yards.

No. 2749—Slack outfit. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36, slacks require 2¾ yards 35-inch material; blouse, 1½ yards.

No. 2773—Housedress. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards 35-inch material, 4½ yards rick-rack.

No. 3658—Girl's overall. Designed for sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. Size 12, overall requires 2¾ yards 35-inch material; blouse, 1½ yards.

No. 2755—Apron. Designed in small, medium and large sizes. Medium size requires 1¾ yards 35-inch material. Applique included.

No. 2616—Slack suit. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust. Size 36 requires, for jacket and slacks, 5¼ yards 35-inch material.



START A CLEAN PLATE CLUB IN YOUR HOME



If you want to do your part in hastening victory, to bring our boys back safely and sooner, you may begin by saving all the food you can. Our fighting men overseas consume staggering amounts of food, but Canada's abundance can fill the need and supply the home front, too, as long as every family makes a real effort to cut out waste. One way you, Mrs. Housewife, can help is by serving smaller portions so that everybody's plate is cleaned right up. And don't serve second helpings unless they're asked for.



Save Food for Fighters!

Here are

10 FOOD-SAVING RULES For Wartime

- 1 **PLAN FOOD BUYING CAREFULLY**
Buy only the food you know your family will eat. Calculate quantities so that there are no left-overs.
- 2 **PLANT A VICTORY GARDEN**
Help to increase Canada's food production by growing your own vegetables and fruits. Raise chickens and any other stock you can.
- 3 **AVOID WASTE IN PREPARING**
Measure all ingredients. Watch vegetable and fruit peelings—peel them thin. Cook potatoes in skins.
- 4 **COOK FOODS PROPERLY**
Follow your cook book carefully so as to avoid waste and retain maximum food values.
- 5 **SERVE SMALLER PORTIONS**
Start a Clean Plate Club in your home! Don't urge second helpings—let them ask for more.
- 6 **SAVE LEFT-OVERS**
When you do cook too much, save meat and vegetable remnants for stews, bones for soups, bread-crumbs for stuffings.
- 7 **SAVE SURPLUS FATS**
Use what you need in your own cooking. What's left over turn in with your other salvage.
- 8 **DO NOT HOARD**
Canada has a sufficiency of all the foods you need. Don't hoard or buy foods for the sake of using up your ration coupons.
- 9 **ENCOURAGE OTHERS TO SAVE**
Share with your friends any food saving tips you hear or read. Don't spread gossip about "shortages" or tips that may start runs on unrationed foods.
- 10 **REDUCE YOUR FOOD BILL**
Choose economical foods—those with concentrated nutriment. Try to keep down and reduce your total food bill.

Contributed in Support of Canada's Nutrition and Food Conservation Programme by B. C. Sugar Refining Company Limited.

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And Help Build Up Resistance Against It!

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No. 3615—Princess lines for extra height and slenderness. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 39-inch material.



3684
SIZES 12-48



2097
SIZES 12-20



3691
SIZES 12-48



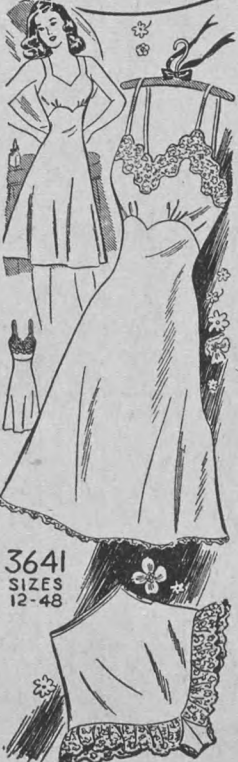
2684
SIZES 1, 2, 3 & 4

No. 3684—Blouse in two becoming styles. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards 39-inch material for long-sleeved blouse, $1\frac{7}{8}$ yards 39-inch material for short-sleeved blouse.

No. 3691—Unusual surplice neckline and side closing. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards 39-inch material.

No. 2684—Apron and bib set with perky duck applique. Designed for sizes 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. Size 4 requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 35-inch material, $\frac{1}{8}$ yard contrasting, $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards binding.

Address order to The Pattern Department, The Country Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



3641
SIZES 12-48

No. 3641—Dainty lace-trimmed slip and pantie set. Designed for sizes 12, 14 and 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust. Size 36 requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 39-inch material, $3\frac{3}{8}$ yards 2-inch lace, $1\frac{3}{4}$ yards narrow lace for slip and panties.

Patterns 15 cents.

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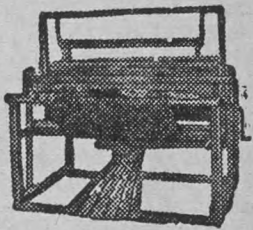
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THE COUNTRY BOY AND GIRL

The Admiral

By MARY E. GRANNAN.

PADDY was sitting on a curbstone down at the corner looking out to the sea. Paddy liked sitting there at the corner looking out to the sea, especially when the March wind was blowing. And it was blowing indeed, today. It came in all directions . . . did the wind . . . and sometimes it blew things to Paddy. One day a twig that looked like a gun blew around the corner, and one day a gull with a broken wing was blown right square into Paddy's lap. He took the bird down to the doctor, who mended its wing and then Paddy sent it back out to sea. He named the gull Windy. But today nothing at all seemed to be happening and Paddy looked just a little bit bored.

"The wind's not very nice today," he said to a Pigeon who walked by in her red boots. "Did you know that, Pigeon? The wind hasn't blown me a thing today. Do you know, Pigeon, what I wish the wind would blow me?" The Pigeon cooed a most solemn "No."

"I wish it would blow me a ship," said Paddy. "Pigeon, I guess you didn't know that when I get big I'm going to sail the seven seas and be an Admiral on a big ship. I guess you didn't know, Pigeon, that most of anything in the world I'd like to see inside that big grey ship that came in this morning down in the bay. They don't let people on the ships now, Pigeon, but that's what I wish anyway. I wish for a ship all of my own . . . a ship with Paddy painted on the side of it too, and . . ."

But the wind gave another cry and almost blew Paddy right from the curb, and the dust blew into Paddy's eyes and he closed them tight, and when he opened them up again he could see a cap rolling up the road . . . a blue cap . . . a blue cap and gold. It was rolling right toward him. He jumped from the curb and he caught it up in his two chubby hands.

"Oh, my twinkly stars," he said to the Pigeon. "Look . . . a cap . . . a sailor's cap. It's got a crown on it, Pigeon, a worn crown. It's been to sea . . . I can tell to look. Pigeon . . . who do you suppose owns this cap?"

Paddy held it close to him as he looked up the street and down. He went to the corner. He saw no one coming. He took the cap home. His father and mother looked at his find.

"It belongs to a Lieutenant-Commander, Paddy. The March wind was pretty strong today, and it's carried the cap pretty fast and far. But we'll find out who owns it. I'll tell you what we'll do Paddy. We'll call the Naval Office and we'll make enquiries. How's that?"

"Oh, that'll be fine, Daddy," said Paddy. "And, Daddy, if we find a Lieutenant-Commander who owns the cap that the wind blew, may I please be the one that will take it back to him?"

"Of course you may . . . Get me the directory now and we'll find the number." They found the number and they found a very grateful Lieutenant-Commander who said he'd never lost anything quite so quickly as he'd lost his cap.

"I got blinded with the dust," he told Paddy's dad, "and I couldn't tell which way to look. It's lucky for me that your Paddy found it."

He was waiting for Paddy down at the Naval Office. He shook hands with Paddy and thanked him for his cap. "Don't thank me, sir," said Paddy. "I'd sooner thank you for losing it, sir. You don't know what it means to me, sir, to meet a real Lieutenant-Commander, sir, because when I grow up, I'm going to be an Admiral on a ship called Paddy."

"Is that right?" asked the Lieutenant-Commander. "Let me shake hands with you again, Admiral, and let me salute you. And good luck to you sir, in your command."

"And good luck to you, sir," said Paddy.

After that night there was a knock at Paddy's front door. An able seaman was when Mother answered. The seaman smiled . . . "Something for the Admiral," he said handing her a parcel. It was a little ship and its name was

IT'S a game, really, this buying of War Savings Stamps. What are you doing at your school just now? Dressing an airman, a sailor or a soldier? Or perhaps you are busy stamping out U-boats. Or playing "One Down, Two to Go"? These are the poster games that the National War Finance Committee has prepared especially for you. If you haven't one of these kits in your school, your teacher won't have any trouble getting one.

One of the posters shows an airman, one a soldier, and one a sailor, each only partly dressed and equipped. There is a "cut-out sheet" that has the pieces necessary to complete his outfit. Each piece is given a "dollar and cents" value, and as this amount is reached in purchase of stamps by your school or your class, you cut out the piece and paste it on the man. Little by little, his outfit grows, and before you know it, he is completely dressed and ready for action. The other posters are much the same. As you buy a certain quantity of stamps, you cover up a part of the picture, jig-saw fashion, until you have it completed and have reached the goal set in stamp purchases.

And here is something else that you will like. On each of the service men posters, there is a chart showing the stripes and other insignia worn by officers and non-commissioned officers, so that if you memorize these, you will be able to tell at a glance the rank of any soldier, sailor or airman. The symbols for each decoration of valor are shown too, so that you will know what sort of ribbon your brother, cousin or friend wears on the breast of his tunic, when he has been awarded the Distinguished Flying Medal, or the George Cross, or some other honor.

It isn't only on paper that you help to dress the men or get rid of U-boats. Remember that each stamp that you buy does actually help in a real way to bring Victory closer. So put every penny, every nickel, every dime you can into the buying of War Savings Stamps. You'll be glad you did.

The Puzzle Twins

JOHN WILLIAM and Jane Lillian were twins. They were born on February the twenty-ninth so they had a birthday only every four years.

In eight years' time, don't you see, they were still only two.

John William and Jane Lillian were very much alike indeed. Even their names sounded quite a bit the same. When they went to school the boys and girls called them Jack and Jill. Their last name was Hill.

You can imagine how excited the twins were when Mr. and Mrs. Hill took them for a trip to South America. Jack and Jill saw many strange sights there and they made themselves hungry each day with asking so many questions. Every minute they were away they seemed to be puzzling their heads over something. Perhaps that is the reason the people on the boat nicknamed them "the puzzle twins."

In a very pretty spot in Peru the puzzle twins saw a most peculiar garden. It was divided into sixteen plots

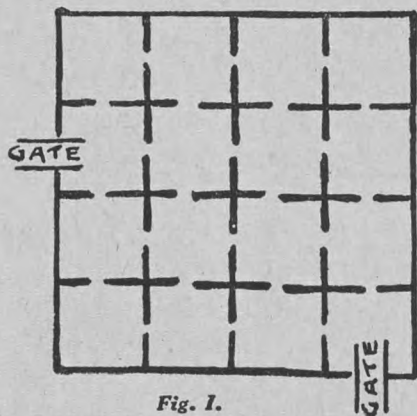


Fig. 1.

by high walls as shown in the plan (Fig. 1). There were openings from one plot to another but only two different

Mary Sue

ways of entrance. Jack took one gate. Jill took the other. Both managed to get right through the garden, visiting each plot and yet never entering any one plot a second time.

Can you do it? Get your pencil now and trace the path you would follow if you were Jack or Jill.

One day, when the puzzle twins were coming home on the boat *Veevor Victory* it rained and rained and rained. To pass

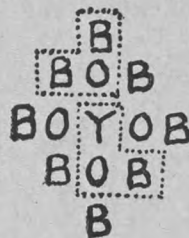


Fig. 2.

away the time, Jill got out her diamond Bob Boy puzzle. Here you see a picture of it (Fig. 2). By moving different directions Jill was able to find twelve Bobs and Jack was able to discover twelve boys. How many can you find? The picture shows you one of the hidden Bobs and one of the hidden boys.—Walter King.

A Manner's Quiz

PART of the art of making and holding friends is knowing what to do and say at the appropriate time.

Here is a quiz to test your knowledge of social etiquette. Some of the expressions or actions given below are correct in the circumstances indicated; others would be very much out of place.

The Talking Crow

THIS is a picture of Jim, the talking crow of Two Rivers, B.C. He is owned by the Bennett family, but makes frequent visits to the neighbors or the school house, where from some convenient perch, he startles all passers-by with such phrases as "Hello! Hello Jim!" "Where are you going?" Then for variety he will bark like a dog or whinny like a horse. The latter imitation is so realistic that horses often answer him.

Usually he talks only when it suits his fancy, but 8-year-old Arnold Bennett can usually get



Jim.

him to talk at will. Arnold puts his dark little head down close to Jim's glassy black one and repeats the words he wishes Jim to say. Soon Jim's mocking voice comes back in perfect imitation of Arnold's tones.

Jim is very friendly and loves to have someone stroke his back and talk to him, but pecks viciously anyone so daring as to try to pick him up. He will be two years old this spring and has been talking for about nine months. His tongue is not split. — Vera Loucks, Two Rivers, B.C.

Put a cross opposite the objectionable phrases or actions. Don't guess. If you are not sure of an answer, skip that question. Your score will be the number right, minus the number wrong. Fair warning! Get a pencil and start now. The answers appear later.

1. Introducing a friend to your mother. "Mary, this is my mother."

2. Introducing an individual to a crowd. "Hello everybody This is Ethel Jones."

3. Replying to an introduction. "Oh, I'm just delighted to meet you, I'm sure."

4. Table manners: You stand up by the right side of the chair until the hostess sits down.

5. Someone passes a compliment about your clothes. You explain: "Oh, this isn't my best outfit; it's really just an everyday knockabout."

6. Inviting a person to your home. "Would you like to come to our place for dinner?"

7. Making a date. "What are you doing Friday night?"

8. Keeping a date. You arrive a few minutes late as you believe this is the smart thing to do for a social engagement.

9. Street manners. You are walking out with Mary when she meets a friend who is unknown to you. You walk on slowly for a short distance.

10. Boy meets girl. They are introduced. But the girl does not offer to shake hands.

Now for the answers.

1. Here, you were introducing your mother to a friend. This is incorrect. We introduce a man to a woman, a young person to an adult, a socially inferior person to one of high distinction.

2. This is all right. It would be tiresome to introduce Ethel to each guest separately and she wouldn't be able to remember all the names if you did. Let her get acquainted later.

3. Too much gushing is not good taste when introduced. Simply say "How do you do," or, if you are sincere about it, "I'm very pleased to meet you." You should have crossed out question 3 as incorrect.

4. Same here. One should stand at the left side of a chair and be seated from that side.

5. You should neither make apologies for the clothes you wear nor boast about your wardrobe. Simply say, "Thank you. I'm glad to know you like it."

6. Incorrect. "We would be glad to have you come to our place for dinner."

7. This question is too embarrassing. Don't ask it. Proper: "I'd like to have you go to a show with me Friday night."

8. Tardiness is never "smart." You should always aim to be on time for work or play.

9. This is correct. If Mary thinks there is time for, or anything to be gained by an introduction it is up to her to call you back.

10. Correct again. A girl is not obliged to shake hands when introduced. She does so only if she wishes to be especially friendly. Shaking hands after an introduction is ladies' choice.

Now for your score. Check up the number of answers you had right and the number you missed. Ignore the questions you didn't try. Your score is the number right minus the number wrong.

Your standing? 10 is "tops," and if only you are practising what you know, you must be commanding a great deal of respect as a social leader.

8 or 9 is a very creditable score. Honors really.

6 or 7 is very good. Few can do it.

4 or 5 is fair. Room for improvement.

1, 2, or 3 is a bare pass. Brush up without delay.

Zero or less . . . well, why elaborate?

If you are in the zero or sub-zero class, better warm up on your manners before you get frozen out.—Walter King.

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	Quality	Special	Matings
N. Hampshires	100 50 100 50		
N.H. Pullets	\$15.00 \$ 8.00 \$17.00 \$ 9.00		
B. Rocks	26.00 13.50 29.00 15.00		
B.R. Pullets	15.00 8.00 17.00 9.00		
Hamp. & Rk. Ckls.	26.00 13.50 29.00 15.00		
W. Leghorns	11.00 6.00 12.00 6.50		
W.L. Pullets	14.00 7.50 16.00 8.50		
W.L. Ckls.	29.00 15.00 32.00 16.50		
	3.00 2.00 4.00 2.50		

Pullets 98% accur. 100% liv. arriv. guaranteed.
May 18, reduce Mixed Sex 1c; Pullets 2c.



HAMBLEY'S CHICK ZONE

The Life Saver for Baby Chicks. One teaspoonful per quart chicks' first drink, sterilizes tiny crop and digestive tract. 12-oz., 75c postpaid; 6-oz., 40c postpaid. Large 40-oz. size \$1.00 exp. collect. ½-gal. \$1.50; 1 gal. \$2.75 collect.

J. J. HAMBLEY HATCHERIES
Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton, Brandon, Portage, Dauphin, Swan Lake, Boisbervain, Abbotsford, B.C., Port Arthur, Ont.



R.O.P. SIRE CHICKS

R.O.P. chicks are sired by males from flocks which have reached a minimum of 200 two-oz. eggs under a Record of Performance test. That is why our chicks will make splendid layers.

	Unsexed	Pullets
S.C. Leghorns	50 100 50 100	
B.P. Rocks and W.P.R. New Hamp.	\$8.35 \$15.75 \$16.00 \$31.00	
and S.C. R.I. Reds	8.85 16.75 14.00 27.00	
W. Wyandottes	9.50 18.00 15.00 29.00	
Prices after May 18—Unsexed \$1.00 per 100 lower; Pullets \$2.00 per 100 lower.		

Cockerel prices to— April 15 After April 15
Heavy Breeds \$6.00 \$11.00 \$6.50 \$12.00
Leghorn Cockerels 2.00 3.00 2.50 4.00
Second Gen. R.O.P. unsexed 50c each; Cock. 75c.
First Gen., unsexed 40c each; Cockerels 55c
97% pullet accuracy, 100% live arrival guaranteed.

SASK. R.O.P. CO-OP. HATCHERY
SASKATOON, Sask. MOOSE JAW, Sask.



REGINA Electric CHICKS

REGINA 1944 PRICES

Rush your orders for March chicks. We can supply 15,000 Leghorns and Rocks, each hatch March 9, 13, 16, 20, but we are sold out on Barred Rocks and New Hampshires from March 20 to May 20.

F.O.B. Regina	Regina Approved	Regina 'RR' Spec. Mat's.
100 50 100 50		
W. Leghorns	\$14.25 \$ 7.60 \$15.75 \$ 8.35	
W.L. Pullets	28.50 14.75 31.00 16.00	
B. Rocks	15.25 8.10 16.75 8.85	
B.R. Pullets	24.00 12.50 27.00 14.00	

Above prices for delivery up to May 17.
May 18, reduce Mixed Sex 1c, Pullets 2c.

COCKERELS, f.o.b. Regina.
W. Leghorns 3.00 2.00 4.00 2.50
100% live arrival g'd.; Pullets 98% accurate.
Send us deposit or payment in full today. Let us reserve your chicks for date required.

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We require full supply from February to June from Government-Approved, Blood-Tested Flocks. Write for prices.

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LEGHORN, BARRED ROCK, R.I. RED OR APPROVED NEW HAMPSHIRE

March, April and May Chicks all booked.

June prices—per 100	Unsexed	Pullets
Leghorns	\$13.00	\$27.00
Rocks, Reds, N. Hamp.	14.00	24.00

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Leghorns	15.00	31.00
Rocks, Reds, N. Hamp.	16.00	28.00

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New Westminster - B.C.
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ORDER JUNE CHICKS NOW!

White, Black, Brown and Buff Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R.I. Reds, New Hampshires and Light Sussex.

Write for price list and remember that it's

"RESULTS THAT COUNT"

Rump & Sendall

BOX G LANGLEY PRAIRIE, B.C.

TAYLOR-MADE CHICKS XXX PROFIT CHICKS

	100	50
White Leghorns	\$15.75	\$8.35
Barred Rocks	16.75	8.85
Black Minorcas	16.75	8.85
New Hampshires; R.I. Reds	16.75	8.85
Wyandottes; White Rocks	17.75	9.35
Buff Orpingtons	18.75	9.85
Light Sussex	18.75	9.85

We have breeders in Ontario supplying us with hatching eggs from approved flocks headed by pedigreed males. Chicks available March 15th, 20th and 30th. Orders filled in rotation. Send your order NOW.

ALEX. TAYLOR HATCHERIES

362 Furby St. Phone 33 352 Winnipeg, Man.

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THANK

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MILNER, B.C.

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May 18 to end of season	100	50	W. LEGHORN COCKERELS
W. Leg. M.S.	\$13.25	\$ 7.10	25 for \$1.25
W. Leg. Pull.	26.50	13.75	50 for 2.50
XX W. Leg. M.S.	14.75	7.85	100 for 4.00
XX W. Leg. Pull.	29.00	15.00	

OAKLAND HATCHERIES

Brandon - WINNIPEG - Dauphin

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People with foresight are ordering their CHAMPION CHICKS now for June delivery. Make sure of your CHAMPION CHICKS this year by ordering today. All hatched from Government Approved Flocks of high egg breeding. Small deposit guarantees delivery date, 100% live arrival. Pullets 98% accurate guaranteed. Competitive prices.

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The E. MILLER HATCHERIES
258 MAIN ST. WINNIPEG MANITOBA

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PRINGLE ELECTRIC HATCHERIES
Calgary Edmonton Chilliwaik, B.C.

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We can still supply thousands of "Superior Quality" White Leghorn chicks for March delivery. We also have a limited supply of "Superior Quality" Barred Rocks and New Hampshires for early March. Order yours today. Competitive Manitoba and Saskatchewan prices. 100% live arrival at your station. Pullets 98% accuracy.

RELIABLE HATCHERIES

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon

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EXCEPTIONAL RETURNS FROM HATCHING sets enable us to come closer than ever expected, to customers' requirements: breed, quantity, delivery date. There are chicks on hand, and more coming along steady quantities. Don't leave your short, see you've ordered sufficient for your markets. That means getting touch with us without delay, second choice. Bray Hatchery, 1444 1st Ave., Brandon, Man.

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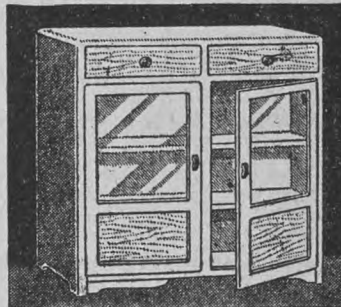
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[Continued on next page]

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Straight from the Grass Roots

LAST August we received a letter from our most distant subscriber. He is J. V. Bartlett, Adelaide, Australia. He wanted permission to reproduce a series of articles we ran under the title, Pat-tern for Rehabilitation. Needless to say it was readily granted. We have just re-ceived a letter of acknowledgement from Mr. Bartlett, saying he is going to use some of the articles in a book which he is planning to publish, the total proceeds of which are to be allocated toward the welfare of blinded soldiers. Mr. Bartlett hopes to visit Canada and England after the war and says he will be pleased to look us up. We shall be glad if he does so, for more reasons than one. The latch is on the outside of our front door for you, Mr. Bartlett.

GEORGE Galigan, general merch-ant of Culp, Alberta, writes: "In 1940 I had a pumpkin so big that I had to split it in half with an axe. When I was splitting it, the axe fell in and when I went in to look for it, there I found my neighbor looking for his horses."



YOUR January issue "Straight from the Grass Roots," contains an item re a puppy and an alarm clock, in the nature of a joke. The puppy and alarm clock combination has been a standard recommendation of dog breeders for many years and is very successful. It is a terrifying experience for a puppy to put in its first night without its "mom" and among strange people and sur-roundings. I suggest the idea be followed by all who get a puppy, should he cry. A couple of nights will set him at ease.—F. C. Highfield, Oatseed, Man.

MRS. Lula Babkirk, High Prairie, Alta., writes telling of two ferocious roosters she has had. "The worst of the two was a Plymouth Rock," she says. "He was smart and not afraid, but I always knew when to ex-pect him as he would start scratch-ing the ground and eating so fast. I knew he was watch-ing me, then when I got by he'd charge. I have hit that roos-ter so hard he ran around in circles, but after his head cleared, he would come after me again. He had my six-year-old sitting on a fence post for nearly half an hour one day. Every time he'd start to get down the rooster charged. Came summer, and the baby, then two years old, was wearing only a sun suit. The rooster got him down and scratched his back and pecked him badly. The children were playing on the haystack when the 6-year-old started up, the rooster came flying on to his back and clung there pecking for all he was worth. These are only a few incidents and though we all laughed at each other after encounters with the rooster, I could not let the children near the barnyard and that was where they had the most fun. I finally killed the fighting rooster."



How to grade hay: Put it up in several stacks. Leave it exposed to the rabbits all winter. In the spring note the order in which the rabbits preferred the stacks. They ought to know, after living off the stacks for several months, which should grade No. 1, which should go No. 2, and so on, depending on the num-ber of the stacks.

IN the annals of this western country are recorded that excel this one. It was reported at the time in the Peace River Record. Jack Ingram, a forestry man, broke his leg while skidding logs in the deep bush country. Forest Ranger Craig whittled a splint and got the man on a horse. Then began a horseback ride of three days over pony trails. On the way a drenching rain soaked the party for 14 hours. They slept in sodden blankets. Once, while skirting a steep hillside, the horse braced itself with its front feet only, over a 60-foot drop, until it got a foot-ing with its hind hoofs. The East Prairie River was forded 18 times. At last they were reached by a lumber wagon which took the injured man another 40 miles. Then the forestry truck took him the remaining 10 miles to the hospital at High River, in the Peace River district.

Are there any incidents of greater fortitude than this in the history of this western country?

As Tom Meyers said in the Cardston News, "It's a lazy wind. Too lazy to go around, so it goes right through you."

RING-NECKED pheasants are not an uncommon sight over much of the western plains. In density of population they seem to centre in the eastern irri-gation district of Al-berta where the cock pheasant population is placed at 30,000 and the number of hen pheasants is put at something less. And the Ring-necks can be tough. Last fall, the Brooks Bulletin reported that Ray Wilfley was enjoying his after-dinner relaxation in the living-room of his house when, without warning, a big cock pheasant crashed through a four-foot square window, leered at him, strut-ted up and down in front of him and then calmly flew out through the shattered window pane.



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